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# JOURNAL.



# NAVY

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FORCES.

VOLUME XXXI.—NUMBER 51.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1616.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

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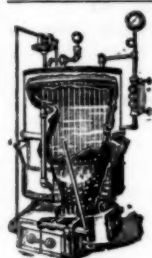
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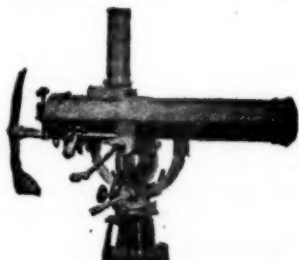
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The officer to be tried for the violation of President Lincoln's order of Nov. 15, 1862, in relation to the performance of duty by the Army on Sunday, is Major W. S. Worth, 2d U. S. Inf., and not Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, as has been stated. The disposition, born of political necessity, to strain points against officers of the Army for the benefit of enlisted men finds another illustration in the action taken in this case. President Lincoln's order has been used for a purpose for which it was clearly never intended. At the most it simply prohibits unnecessary labor on Sunday, and who is the best judge of what labor is and what is not necessary at an army post—an officer of long and honorable service, who is on the spot, or a Congressman in Washington fishing for votes? The slight put upon Major Worth in this matter is an outrage upon him and an outrage upon the Army, whose recent arduous services in the preservation of order have won the applause of the country. This target practice on Sunday at Fort Omaha, of which so much has been made, was a mere incident of riot duty. When matters of judgment are in question differences of opinion will arise, but no officer can properly be subjected to court-martial for a mere difference of opinion with even his superiors in matters that belong properly to his own discretion. It would have been well enough to have expressed disapproval of Major Worth's action in this matter, but it is a perversion of the office of the court-martial to subject him to its action. It is a grave tribunal whose office should be limited to adjudication upon serious matters and not invoked to determine a question of discretion between two officers. We cannot for a moment imagine that any serious result will follow the proposed trial, but the determination to order it is none the less a blow at discipline. We do not see how President Lincoln's order can in any case be held to be in operation to-day. It was addressed to the armies in the field, and has never been embodied in the Army Regulations. If it is intended to hold the Army subject to it it should be published without delay in a General Order defining its scope and intent.

It is difficult to see why Japan has apologized to Great Britain for the Kow Shung affair. From the meagre details of the incident which have reached us it appears that the Kow Shung, an English ship, was engaged in carrying troops with a hostile intent towards a nation at peace with Great Britain. The fact that war had not been declared is immaterial. A declaration of war is made only for the benefit of neutrals, and for their guidance as regards the actions of their subjects. It is not necessary to legalize hostilities. Again, it appears that hostilities were begun by the Chinese ships protecting the Kow Shung, and the very fact that the latter was proceeding under their protection in time of peace goes to prove that the expedition was essentially warlike in its character. It seems useless to deny that the owners of the Kow Shung were unaware of this on taking the troops on board. Nevertheless, war did not exist either by declaration or otherwise at the time of their embarkation, and the owners of the Kow Shung could not then be held responsible. But war did legally exist the moment the Japanese flag was insulted, which was a hostile act and virtually a declaration of a state of war. The position of the Kow Shung then became that of a neutral carrying contraband of war, and sailing under a belligerent convoy. Her owners accepted this risk in sailing under the protection of men-of-war, whereas, peace existing, no protection was necessary. Had the Kow Shung proceeded alone and been fired upon, the matter would have been entirely different.

The following telegram sent from A. G. O., Aug. 3, to Department Commanders, and by the latter to post commanders, speaks volumes: "Under the act approved Aug. 1, all enlistments after that date must be for three years, and, excepting Indians, first enlistment must be confined to citizens of the United States, or persons who have made legal declaration of intention to become citizens thereof, and who can speak, read and write English language. Restriction, re-enlistment of men of ten years' service, or over

thirty-five years of age, is repealed." This result is due to the fact that it has been made apparent to Congress that there was practically but one opinion in the Army concerning the vicious nature of existing law on the subject of enlistments. We forwarded to Washington petitions against the bill containing about 8,000 names, and in most cases they represented all the officers and men at an army post and in others nearly all. The result of this united action upon the part of the military service is an earnest of what it is in their power to accomplish when they are of one mind.

We have further foreign testimony to the merits of our Military Academy upon the Hudson in an article upon it appearing in the August number of the English "United Service Magazine." Its author, Andrew T. Sibbald, says: "I believe that few who have visited it, as I have done, can doubt that it is the best military institution in the world." The seclusion of its location, according to his judgment, is "the most important of all the circumstances that have made it possible in a republican democratic country to create one of the finest of institutions for the training of gentlemen, in the best sense of that term, that exists in the wide world. They and their brothers of the Navy, though probably none of them are included among 'the first families of New York,' are recognized by all foreigners for whose esteem they would care as the gentlemen par excellence of the States." Describing the system pursued at West Point this author says: "It trains each student in the healthier virtues of fortitude and justice as no other system can. It is the natural system—the system of natural ultimates."

The retirement of Maj. Ezra B. Kirk, Quartermaster's Department, during the past week, created a vacancy, which was filled by the promotion of Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q. M. D. Under the law recently enacted, the President must appoint a first lieutenant of the line of the Army to the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department instead of a civilian, as was the case under the old law. There are a number of applications on file, some of which are from civilians, who are doubtless disappointed at the action of Congress in reducing the Presidential appointments to the Army from civil life. Major McCauley is a graduate of the Military Academy, who was appointed second lieutenant, Third Artillery, in 1870, promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to the Quartermaster's Department in 1881. He is an energetic and experienced officer, and has an excellent opportunity to acquire further experience, as he has seventeen years before him on the active list, and is, with the exception of Major Williams, the youngest officer of his rank in the Quartermaster's Department.

The ramming of a derelict by the Atlanta with unexpected damage to the warship has re-awakened renewed interest in the question of the value and dangers of ramming. Commander Harrington lectured at the Naval War College last Monday on the place and office of a ram in a fleet. He did not allude to the Atlanta's experience, but Captain Taylor, president of the college, in opening the discussion, said that he had seen a large craft ramming a smaller vessel, as the Atlanta had done. The result was that the ram went under the craft and raised it up, and the extra weight on the bow elevated the ship astern, so that she was practically unmanageable and was easily taken by two small war ships. This experience gave the cue to the discussion, in which several officers took part, and the general opinion was that small craft should not be rammed by large vessels, but attacked with guns, for ramming tactics between large and small craft might result very unexpectedly with most injury to the larger ship.

The question as to how Lieut.-Col. William J. Volkmar, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, a recent arrival at Governor's Island, shall be quartered there, has been exciting the community more or less of late through the medium of the daily press, always prone to exaggerate in such matters. The matter is very simple. Col. Volkmar, when he arrived, naturally looked

about for quarters, and selected a set occupied by a line officer of lower rank on staff duty at Department headquarters. Major-General Howard, who had already offered Col. Volkmar a precisely similar set, did not see the justice of this, so the question went on appeal made by Col. Volkmar to Major-General Schofield, who decided that as the line officer was only on temporary staff duty, Col. Volkmar should have the quarters, and then the imaginary turmoil, portrayed in such vivid terms in the press, ceased.

The departments of the East and Texas, not having been affected by the recent strikes, it is the intention of the War Department that they shall hold their target competition at the time originally announced. The Department of Texas will hold its practice beginning Aug. 13, and the Department of the East will commence its practice on Aug. 17. Until the Department of Colorado notifies the Department of the time it desires to commence its competition, no order will be issued setting the time for the competition in the departments of Columbia, California, Platte and Missouri. The department commanders have asked the Department that their practice shall commence as follows: Department of Columbia, Sept. 20; Department of California, Sept. 20; Department of Platte, Sept. 10; Department of Missouri, Aug. 27. It is probable that the Department will allow the competition to be held upon the dates asked for. It will be seen if this programme is carried out, the competition will be over by Oct. 1, and plenty of time will remain for the Army teams to compete.

Not the slightest opposition was apparent in the executive session of the Senate on Monday last to the nomination of Commodore Erben to be rear-admiral, and as a result the nomination was confirmed without a dissenting vote. This consummates the naval plan which has retired three officers as rear-admirals and has made a number of promotions in the line of the Navy. It has given several of the younger officers a chance to secure a step in promotion, and all who are interested in the Navy were glad to see the changes which followed Rear-Admiral Skerrett's relegation to the retired list. It is believed at the Navy Department in Washington that an application for retirement will be immediately forthcoming from Rear-Admiral Erben. In this event, Commodore Richard W. Meade will secure the vacancy which this retirement will create.

The present session of Congress has not been prolific in legislation for the Army and Navy. The two most important measures—the Outhwaite Artillery and Infantry Reorganization bill and the Naval Personnel bill—will go over to the next session of Congress. The Outhwaite bill will encounter so much opposition in the House that its passage is very doubtful. The Naval Personnel bill will be pushed with vigor in both houses, and it is probable it may be passed before the expiration of the present Congress. The most important bill for the Army—that has become a law at this session is the bill to regulate enlistments in the Army, which repeals the ten-year enlistment clause. The text of this bill appears under our Army heading.

A statement was prepared at the Navy Department during the past week in connection with the Chino-Japanese war, which shows just how much time is necessary to make repairs to certain vessels. The statement is as follows. Charleston, ready for sea; Philadelphia, expected to return to the United States by Aug. 9, probably in need of a month's repairs; Boston, 50 days; Marion, 30 days; San Francisco, 60 days; Cincinnati, 10 days; Machias, 30 days; Castine, 30 days; Detroit, 30 days; Raleigh, 15 days; Montgomery, 42 days; Atlanta, 14 days; New York, distilling apparatus needs to be replaced.

It is the intention of Secretary Herbert to make an inspection of the navy yards of the Atlantic coast upon the return of the Dolphin from New London to Washington. He will first visit the naval war college and torpedo station, afterwards going to the coast of Maine, where the navy yard at Kittery will be inspected. An examination of the Boston, New London, New



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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk yards will be made, and the Secretary expects to return to Washington early in September.

The report that President Cleveland intends to appoint Secretary Lamont Judge Advocate General of the Army upon Gen. Swalm's retirement, in 1896, is considered absurd at the War Department. The Secretary himself will not discuss the matter, but it can be safely said that there is absolutely no truth in it. General Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, is much more likely to receive the appointment. He said that he was not aware that either the Secretary's or his own name had been used in this connection. "Would you accept the appointment if it were tendered?" he was asked. "I have not been tendered it yet," he replied, smilingly.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has been notified that a sufficient number of the new arms are completed and ready for distribution to two regiments. These regiments will be the 2d and 4th Inf., and the pieces will probably be shipped to them within the next few weeks. It is the intention of the Department after the first distributions are made to arm the regiments with the new rifle as fast as they are turned out by the manufactory.

It is very discouraging to observe the want of interest in matters concerning the Army and Navy displayed by Congress. Each House has perfected its tariff bill and while the dispute over divergent views is being carried on in conference why cannot Congress perfect some of the service bills on the calendars or in committee, notably the bill reorganizing the personnel of the Navy and the Outhwaite bill for the Army.

The year 1895 will be somewhat generous in retirements for age in the staff departments—two in the Q. M. Department, two in the Pay Department, two in the Medical Department, one in the Subsistence Department and one in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. Besides these, two general officers will succumb to the inevitable. The cavalry has but one retirement for age in 1895, the artillery one and the Infantry five.

It is very much to his credit that Gen Flagler should accept in such manly fashion, for the Ordnance Department of which he is the head, the responsibility for the defective shell that exploded at Chicago with such lamentable results. Now that the cause of the accident is clearly understood we shall be safe from the possibility of its repetition.

The first page of "Harper's Weekly" for Aug. 11 is occupied with an illustration by Rufus F. Zogbaum, entitled "Arm and Away Boats," showing sailors from the white squadron leaving their ships for a landing drill in force. Frederick Remington has an article on the withdrawal of the United States troops from Chicago, with a full-page illustration of "watering the Texas horses of the Third Cavalry in Lake Michigan," and another showing a detachment of the 15th Infantry, who are evidently out for business.

Messrs. John Patterson & Co., the merchant tailors, No. 25 West 26th St., New York, have won a victory over the striking workmen, who sought to interfere with their business, the Superior Court having restrained the action of the strikers by a sweeping injunction, which prohibits them from loitering about the premises, establishing pickets, etc. The defendants are also restrained from all interference by means of printed notices or publications, or from enticing any one from the employment of the plaintiffs, or from hindering by signs, words, devices, or other forms of menace, any persons who may wish to enter the employ of the plaintiffs.

The government has been picking up horses for the cavalry and artillery service very cheap in Washington and Oregon this summer. The average price paid was \$75 for each animal. A government purchasing agent says: "Never before during the fifteen years or so that I have been inspecting horses for the government have I seen times so dull in the stock regions, or the stock dealers so anxious to sell their animals at a small price."

A relay bicycle run from the White House, Washington, D. C., to Denver, with a letter from the President's private secretary to the Governor of Colorado, started at noon, Aug. 6. A message for Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding the Department of Colorado, at Denver, from General Greely, Chief of the Signal Office, was also sent. Denver is expected to be reached on Aug. 14.

## THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

During the debate on the General Deficiency bill in the Senate last Friday there was a long discussion on an amendment proposed by Senator Call providing "That the unexpended balances of appropriations made in the deficiency appropriation act approved March 2, 1889, for pay of the Navy, under the head 'Navy Department claims allowed by the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller,' be, and the same are hereby, made available to pay amounts due to naval officers, or their legal representatives, before July 16, 1890, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of United States vs. Strong (125 United States Reports, 656), United States vs. Bishop (120 United States Reports, 51), and United States vs. Symonds (120 United States Reports, 46)." The object of the amendment was to enable the surviving sailors and the widows and orphans of those who served in the Navy in the war of 1860 to 1865 and the years immediately subsequent, to obtain the benefits of an unexpended appropriation, already made under the authority of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in several cases, deciding that the men who were performing sea duty upon vessels in port liable to be sent out immediately, and constantly required to be on board the ship, were in the sense and meaning of the law performing sea service and entitled to sea pay. The amendment was laid on the table.

The Senate has passed bills increasing the pension of Mary Doubleday, widow of Brevet Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, to \$100 per month; increasing the pension of Elizabeth Ellery, widow of the late Commodore Frank Ellery, to \$20 per month, and granting a pension of \$30 per month to Ada J. Schwatka, widow of the late 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Third Cavalry.

President Cleveland has approved the act granting a pension to Francis Corse, the widow of Gen. John M. Corse.

The House Committee on Military Affairs had the right of way in the House during the morning hour on Wednesday, and the time was devoted to debating the Meyer bill to promote the efficiency of the militia (H. R. 5039). Mr. Meyer spoke in support of his bill, reviewing the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia and giving a history of the militia legislation of the country from the foundation of the government. Mr. Meyer showed that the present law was obsolete in many respects, and that the object of his bill was to make such changes as would render the laws intelligible and reasonable.

The principal objection to the bill came from Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, who was afraid the proposed law would impose a charge on the Treasury, and Mr. Talbot, of South Carolina, who thought the powers given to the President were too great and threatened the rights of the states.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill to promote Commodore L. C. Sartori, retired, to be a Rear Admiral, retired, to take rank on the list of Rear Admirals immediately following Rear Admiral Almy.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. J. F. Early, a cousin of the late Gen. Jubal A. Early, died July 28 at Lockhart, Texas.

Mrs. Anson Booth Lockwood, wife of Prof. H. H. Lockwood, U. S. N., retired, died July 29 at Newcastle, Delaware.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Daniel Macauley, a gallant officer of Indiana troops during the war, died July 5, in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

Maj. William Rawle Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, who died Aug. 1 at Torresdale, Pa., was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1861, attained the grade of Major July 11, 1892, and was retired in September following. During the war he rendered excellent service.

Sergt. Frank H. Ford, Company A, 23d Inf., who died recently at Fort McIntosh, Texas, was an old soldier of 20 years' service, most of which had been spent in the artillery arm. While serving in the artillery he was the recipient of a handsome gold medal presented by Mrs. John A. Logan, for "fidelity" while a member of the guard at Gen. Logan's tomb.

Within a week after the death of her husband, Mrs. Elizabeth Pleasonton, widow of Gen. Augustus J. Pleasonton, died Aug. 1 at her country residence, Chestnut Grove, near Overbrook. Mrs. Pleasonton was 83 years old, and carried her many years very well until the death of her husband. Since that time a sudden change came over her, and those about her noticed that she was rapidly failing in health.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Addison G. Mason, U. S. V., aged 55 years, who was killed July 26 by the falling of a cage in the old West Pittston shaft of one of the Lehigh Coal Co.'s mines, while making an inspection, was the brother of Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N. He was born in Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., and was the first person to enlist in Bradford Co. in 1862. He served as Second Lieutenant, Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, and then as Adjutant of same regiment, and for heroic conduct at the battle of South Mountain was appointed a Major on the staff of General Meade, where he served until the end of the war. He received a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

At a special meeting of Col. H. C. Merriam Garrison, No. 55, Regular Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., held July 26, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Great Commander of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from our midst our comrade, Private Michael Maher, Co. E, 7th Infantry, and

"Whereas, In the death of Comrade Michael Maher our garrison has lost a true and worthy comrade and a faithful and brave soldier, therefore let it be

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect due our comrade, the colors and charter of the garrison be draped in mourning, and the members of the garrison wear the usual badge of the same for 60 days, and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the garrison, and a copy thereof be furnished the "Army and Navy Union Journal," Kansas

City "Times," and Army and Navy Journal and Denver papers for publication, and also a copy to Co. E, 7th Infantry.

"(Signed) FRANK DAVIS,  
PATRICK ROGAN,  
ROBERT M. SMITH,  
Committee."

Capt. D. M. Appel, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 8, and has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Major E. W. Halford, Paymaster, U. S. A., is rapidly recovering from the injuries received by him in the recent runaway accident at Omaha.

"Engineering" for July 20 publishes an article on the Seabury breech mechanism, with illustrations. Captain Mahan, engineer secretary to the Light-house Board, furnishes the same paper with a copy of the design for the lighthouse at Cape Charles, Va.

"Harper's Weekly" for Aug. 4 contains an article on Corea with ten illustrations from photographs by A. M. Howell, U. S. N.; also an illustrated article on the New York State Camp, by R. F. Zogbaum. It includes an illustration of an infantryman with the new Merriam pack.

Judge Truax, in Supreme Court Chambers, New York, heard, this week, a motion argued in behalf of Mrs. Annette B. Wetmore for an order to permit her to enforce the judgment for the payment of arrears of alimony due her from her divorced husband, Major William B. Wetmore, late of the Army and National Guard, out of the income of a trust fund which is held for his benefit by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., under the will of his father, Samuel Wetmore. The judge's decision has not yet been announced.

The Bethlehem armor plates are the subject of an article in "The Engineer" for July 20, the text of the article being the Harveyized nickel-steel plate tested at Indian Head on July 19, 1894. Two illustrations accompany the article, one of a plate for the Indiana, and another of a plate for the Massachusetts. It justly congratulates the Bethlehem company upon their success as shown by trial.

The Kansas City "Times" refers to certain recent "architectural experiments" at Fort Leavenworth in the way of quarters under the heading "Every Modern Inconvenience."

The resignation of Cadet Edward W. Klein, 4th class, Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

The board, consisting of Comdr. Charles Sperry, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign Albert C. Diefenbach, U. S. N., which conducted the recent competitive trial of machine guns, has submitted its report to Commodore Sampson, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, for transmission to Secretary Herbert. The report contains quite a diversity of opinions, it is understood, as to which type of gun is preferable for adoption, and it is expected that another test will be ordered.

The War Department has received a number of communications from colonels of regiments in relation to the advisability of asking Congress to repeal the law in relation to the retired pay question. When the reports have been received from all these officers they will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his guidance in making recommendations to Congress upon this matter in his annual report.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is extensively experimenting with the Dungan plunger, with a view to its adoption for base percussion shells. There is every indication that this plunger will be used in future, as experiments with it have shown it to be perfectly safe. This plunger is the invention of an expert named Dungan, employed at Frankford Arsenal. The Department is determined to prevent any more such explosions as occurred in Chicago in July last by the adoption of a safe plunger.

## U. S. REVENUE PRACTICE SHIP CHASE.

Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's, July 16, 1894. The Chase arrived at this port July 11, after a fourteen days' passage from Coruna, Spain. She made an excellent run from New Bedford, Mass., to Coruna in 27 days, having had a westerly breeze the whole time, but met with several days' calm weather from Spain back to the Azores.

The Fourth was spent at sea and "all hands" enjoyed a holiday's respite from duties and work. Cadet B. H. Camden was selected as "Master of Ceremonies" and was ably assisted by Cadet T. L. Jenkins as referee and judge. The sports were opened in the afternoon by a lively sparring contest between the cabin boy and the berth-deck mess cook, followed by a hand-over-hand race in the rigging, several "spud" races, a four-legged race, and three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, a mast-head race, and closing with tugs-of-war between the two watches of the men and the two messes of cadets. The mast-head race was won by one of the sailors, John Sousa, in 43 seconds. But the most exciting feat of the day was the tug-of-war between the starboard and port messes of cadets. The contest was superintended by the 1st Lieutenant, Mr. D. P. Foley. The port mess, led by Cadet H. A. Pressy, won a hotly contested victory over the starboard table, led by Cadet B. H. Camden. All on board have enjoyed the short stay at Ponta Delgada, and will be loath to leave it. Even the captain indulged in a ten-mile donkey ride up the mountain side at Furnas, and appeared to have enjoyed the novel sport very much.

The Chase will probably sail on the 17th inst. for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., and thence return to New Bedford, by Sept. 10, at the latest. L'OBUSIER.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty at Greasley College, McKeesport, Pa., and will join his company.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art., is still further extended 23 days.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Denver, Col., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Brig.-Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, Major David L. Huntington, Surgeon; Major Edwin B. Atwood, Quartermaster; Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence; 1st Lieut. John E. McMahon, 2d Art.; A. D. C., Recorder.

The following named officers will report to Brigadier-General McCook, President of Army Retiring Board, at Denver, Colo., for examination: 1st Lieut. James T. Anderson, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Piper, 7th Inf.

Capt. Frederick M. Crandal, 26th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty at that post.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Chief Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. N., successfully passed his examination for promotion this week.

Passed Asst. Engr. Robert I. Reid has been granted two weeks' leave and is visiting his home in Chicago.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, a former Secretary of the Navy, has published a volume called "Footprints of the Jesuits."

Lieut.-Comdr. Albert R. Couden, on duty at the Navy Department, is in Philadelphia enjoying a few days' vacation.

Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., was a brief visitor to New York this week, with headquarters at the Astor House.

P. A. Engr. Charles F. Nagle, U. S. N., retired, and family are spending the summer at the Jewett Heights House, Jewett, Greene County, N. Y.

Chief Constructor Hiehorn will leave Washington about the 15th inst. for Boston, where he will spend his vacation. His family will go with him.

Ensign Albert L. Key has been detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Dolphin. His duty on the former vessel was limited to two weeks.

A prominent figure here, says a Far Rockaway correspondent, is Capt. J. W. Philip, the commander of the cruiser New York, who arrived Tuesday.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John S. Carpenter, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, is enjoying his leave at his home in Kentucky.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U. S. N., who has just returned from South America on the San Francisco, is spending his leave at his home in Harrisonburg, Va.

Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. N.; Mrs. Rhoades and family, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., are at the Shrewsbury Inn, Seabright, N. J., for a portion of the summer.

Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., reported at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Monday, and while waiting for the arrival of the Bennington, to which ship he has been assigned, will quarter on the Independence.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Department during the week: Ensign E. W. Eberle, Asst. Surg. Frank R. Clarendon Cook, Lieut. U. R. Harris, Asst. Paymaster S. McGowan, Chief Engr. Richard Inch.

Ensign Arthur B. Hoff has reported for duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. He has been on leave of absence at Deer Park, Md. Ensign Hoff has just returned from the Asiatic station, and tells some interesting stories of the customs and characteristics of the people of the East.

The billet of the President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, made vacant by the detachment of Commodore Richard W. Meade, was filled on Tuesday last by the assignment of Capt. C. S. Norton, who is already a member of the Board. The membership of the board was made complete by the appointment of Capt. Allen V. Reed, U. S. N.

Private advices from Paris state that Asst. Engr. J. K. Robison, U. S. N., who is studying at the Ecole Polytechnique, not only stands at the head of his class, but has a higher multiple than any other student in the school. This is especially creditable to Mr. Robison, in view of the fact that this is his first year and that his knowledge of French is limited.

Passed Asst. Engr. George D. Strickland, U. S. N., of the Ranger, has been detached from that vessel at Sitka, Alaska, and sent home for treatment at the Mare Island Naval Hospital. Mr. Strickland's illness is said to be due to overwork, he being the only engineer on board the Ranger. The Department is now casting about for an engineer for service as the relief of Mr. Strickland.

Naval Cadets William P. Robert and Daniel H. Cox have been detached from the New York and ordered to their homes on leave, previous to going abroad to study for the Construction Corps. These cadets stood one and two respectively in their class. Cadet Robert is a son of Colonel Robert, of the U. S. Engineers, now stationed on Staten Island, while Mr. Cox comes from Flushing, L. I. His family is well known there.

Secretary Herbert left Washington on Friday last for Alabama, where he cast a vote for the Democratic ticket. Assistant Secretary McAduo, who had returned the night previous from his inspection trip of the New York militia, acted as Secretary until Mr. Herbert's return on Wednesday. Mr. McAduo is very much pleased with the way in which the Naval Militia conducted itself and thinks that the trip benefited the organization immensely.

It is doubtful if Surg. Millard H. Crawford, on duty at Mare Island, ever knew how near he was to being sent down to Salvador recently to take care of the sick men on board the Bennington. His official orders were all made out ready to be sent, when the Department reconsidered its action and despatched a message to the gunboat, directing her to return to San Francisco immediately. Perhaps Dr. Crawford will think, after reading the Journal, that a "miss is as good as a mile."

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., naval aide to Secretary Herbert, returned to Washington on Thursday last from Goshen, Va., where Mrs. Reamey is stopping with her little boy and parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Brevster, of New York. The party has been staying at Sweet Springs, Va., for some little time past. It left there Thursday week last for Goshen, and will go in the course of a few days to Deer Park, Md., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Commodore Richard Meade, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., Assistant Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, is dividing up a vacation of ten days between Boston and Atlantic City.

Naval Cadet Winston, Churchill, O., whose resignation from the Navy has been accepted this week, withdraws from the service for the purpose of engaging in literary work, for which he has shown an adaptability which promises well for his future career in this line. He will spend the leave granted him at his home in St. Louis.

The friends of Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, U. S. N., are somewhat uneasy lest the President should veto the bill restoring him to the Navy with the rank of paymaster on the retired list. In his veto of the bill for the restoration of Captain Wells to the Army, the President took strong ground against all legislation of this kind, and as he has sent for all of the papers in the Yorke case, it is believed he is at least doubtful as to the propriety of giving that bill his approval.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, visited Cape May with his family last week. His duties at the Department, however, necessitated his personal attention and he was compelled to return, after staying only a few days by the sea. During his absence Passed Assistant Engineer Robert S. Griffin, in addition to his own duties and those which until lately devolved upon Passed Assistant Engineer Walter McFarland, who is now on the San Francisco, had charge of his work.

William H. Webb, who recently erected and endowed a home for aged shipbuilders, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor of France. Mr. Webb's distinction as an American shipbuilder consists partly in having launched a larger aggregate tonnage than any other member of his profession in this country back in the sixties and partly in his successful construction of war vessels. But the greatest undertaking of Mr. Webb's life was the steam ram Dunderberg, launched in 1865. She was sold to France and greatly pleased the French government.

Surgeon-General Tryon, of the Navy, is busily engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications for the additions to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, appropriations for which have just been made. The sum allowed Dr. Tryon for this work amounts to \$69,000. It is his intention to make the Brooklyn hospital the most modern sanitary hospital of the world. A new ward-room, capable of accommodating 50 patients, a new kitchen and dining-room will be built, and other improvements will be made. It is Dr. Tryon's intention to leave Washington: the latter part of the month and personally give directions for the work which is to be done.

Lieut. Herbert Winslow, on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has received a beautiful oak cane from Secretary Herbert, accompanied by a letter, in which the Secretary says: "I herewith present to you a cane turned from one of the timbers of the Kearsarge, made so famous by the gallantry of your distinguished father and the sailors under his command. I take especial pleasure in conveying to your keeping this memento, because I feel assured from the character you bear in the Navy that should occasion offer you will prove yourself worthy of this token, and of the honored name you bear." In accepting the cane Lieutenant Winslow wrote to the Secretary that he was "extremely grateful to you for the beautiful cane made from one of the timbers of the old Kearsarge. Your kind words which accompanied the gift will increase my chief ambition, which is to serve my country and always be an honor to my father's name."

Capt. E. P. Andrus, Fifth U. S. Cav., of Fort Ringgold, Texas, is spending the month of August on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. Stephen Baker, Sixth U. S. Inf., with Companies B, F and G, returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 3, from a tour of target practice at the Fort Thomas rifle range on the Licking River.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week, as follows: 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Art.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, Fourth Art.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Treat, Fifth Art.; 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Sodel, Third Art.; 1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, Third Art.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint William H. Hugo a first lieutenant of cavalry, and thereupon to place him on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer with the rank of a first lieutenant. Lieutenant Hugo was a first lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, and was dismissed Nov. 1, 1881, for drunkenness on duty while adjutant of his regiment. He entered the Army as captain, 70th New York Volunteers, June 21, 1861, was appointed second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, May 11, 1866, and was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry Jan. 1, 1871.

A Fort Riley correspondent writes: On the afternoon of July 19 several of the boys of Fort Riley went swimming in the Kansas River. The river is not very deep, but full of holes. Young Hoyle, son of Lieutenant Hoyle, Second Art., 16 years old, not believing in holes in rivers, ventured a little nearer than he intended. Unable to swim, he was carried under by the current. Edward Taylor, son of Capt. S. W. Taylor, 4th Art., seeing his playmate's danger, swam to the rescue. The drowning boy grabbed him and they both sank together. Young Taylor shook himself free when they came up and tried to take his little friend by the back of his neck as young Hoyle was going down for the last time. Failing in that, the brave boy dived under the water and caught his playmate by the hair and pulled him to the river bank, where he stood him on his head to free his lungs, unassisted by the other boys, who were paralyzed with fright. Master Edward Taylor, when four years old, was saved from drowning at Fort Adams by his brother, Sydney W. Taylor, aged 10 years. The latter received a silver medal from the city of New York for his brave act.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, First U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Columbus Aug. 8, from a short leave.

Capt. G. B. Walker, Sixth U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a short leave.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, Fifth U. S. Art., on leave from the Pacific Coast, is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

Major C. C. Carr, Eighth U. S. Cav., has left Fort Leavenworth to spend August and September on leave.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, Fourth U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends in Lansing, Mich.

Maj. Geo. R. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., leaves Leavenworth, Kansas, in a few days to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. E. A. Millar, Third U. S. Art., on leave, is spending the month of August at Undercliff, Lake Placid, New York.

Lieut. John Conklin, Second U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Aug. 10, from a post leave of one week.

Capt. P. G. Wood, 12th U. S. Inf., and family left Fort Leavenworth recently, en route to Fort Yates, via St. Paul.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a pleasant few weeks' visit to West Point, N. Y.

Chief Engineer Fletcher, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fletcher are at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains.

Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 6 from a short leave of absence.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, First U. S. Art., of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., has gone to Poland Springs, Me., for a short sojourn.

Col. Richard Lodor, Second U. S. Art., on a fortnight's leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting friends in New York city.

Chaplain J. C. Kerr, U. S. A., on sick leave at Milford, Del., has received six months' extension. He was appointed in 1890.

Capt. C. S. Smith and D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., registered at the Waldorf, New York city, on Aug. 7.

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, First U. S. Cav., on college duty at Burlington, Vt., is on a short visit to his home at Claremont, N. H.

Capt. William Conway, U. S. A., is at Redondo Beach, Santa Monica, Cal., arriving there just in time for the recent earthquake.

Gen. Robert Macfeely, U. S. A., and Mrs. Macfeely are recent guests at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains.

Col. D. S. Gordon, Sixth U. S. Cav., lately on duty in Chicago, is spending a fortnight on leave before returning to Fort Niobrara.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth U. S. Inf., spent this week in camp with Florida State troops at Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville.

Gen. S. Breck, U. S. A., and Mrs. Breck, who are now in the White Mountains, will not return to Governor's Island until September.

Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, Sixth U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Thomas, Ky., from the rifle range, has left again to spend a month on leave.

Capt. A. C. Taylor, Second U. S. Art., lately on leave in California, has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., and resumed command of his battery.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third U. S. Art., who has been spending a leave at Asbury Park, N. J., is expected to rejoin at Fort Barrancas, Fla., next week.

Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, Third U. S. Art., will leave Fort McPherson, Atlanta, in a few days for the East and, after a short leave, will join at Fort Monroe, Sept. 1.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Fifth U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Monroe, Va., until November, and in the interval will seek restoration of his health, which is somewhat broken down.

Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Seventh U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Sheridan, is visiting his father, Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Governor's Island. He will return to his post next week.

Capt. Guy V. Howard, U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has invited bids for lockers in the men's dormitories, a sure sign that the new post is nearly ready for occupation.

Capt. W. T. Wood and Lieuts. W. F. Grote, C. E. Hays and J. H. G. Lazelle, 18th U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Clark, Texas, this week for duty in connection with the approaching department rifle competitions.

Maj. George B. Rodney, Fourth U. S. Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., this week to spend a fortnight's leave with friends at Buffalo, N. Y. During his absence the post will be commanded by Capt. R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery.

The retirement of Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Inf., on Aug. 13 promotes Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d Regiment, to Colonel; Major James Henton, 23d, to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf., to Major; First Lieut. W. A. Kimball, 14th, to Captain, and Second Lieut. C. S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf., to First Lieutenant.

One of the problems which Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., commanding Fort Assiniboine during the absence of General Penrose, has had to wrestle with during the past two weeks of scorching weather is the water supply, says a Fort Assiniboine correspondent. Should the hot weather continue a water famine more dreadful than that of any previous year may befall this part. Should cooler weather soon prevail and generous showers in the mountains follow, the threatened calamity will doubtless be averted.



Capt. Lewis Smith, Third U. S. Art., has rejoined at Key West Barracks from a pleasant trip to St. Augustine.

Maj. William P. Hall, A. A. G., will leave for Deer Park, Md., shortly to join Mrs. Hall, who is stopping there.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 8 on a week's leave.

Col. T. H. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A., was expected in Washington, D. C., this week from Arizona.

Lieut. S. E. Allen, Fifth U. S. Art., on leave from the Military Academy, visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Aug. 6.

Lieut. Robertson Honey, Fourth U. S. Art., has taken charge of the instruction in signalling of the troops at Fort McHenry, Md.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Brooke, sailed from New York for Antwerp Aug. 8 on the steamship Friesland.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, has gone to visit his family, which is summering in the State of Maryland.

Lieut. G. H. Sands, Sixth U. S. Cav., on duty at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, is spending the month of August on leave.

Capt. G. B. Walker, Sixth U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., was called this week to Evansville, Ind., by the serious illness of his mother.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is expected to visit West Point soon, to spend a short season there, with quarters at Cranston's.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., of Fort Assiniboine, is at work upon a magazine article (illustrated) to be entitled "Army Children."

Lieut. G. McK. Williamson, Sixth U. S. Cav., has returned to Chester, Pa., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth U. S. Inf., and bride are recent arrivals at Fort Leavenworth, and have now got comfortably settled into quarters.

Capt. A. M. Rodgers, Fourth U. S. Cav., arrived at Gettysburg this week and went into camp with the National Guard of Pennsylvania until Aug. 19.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, Fifth U. S. Art., who is spending a few weeks on leave before going to college duty at Reno, Nevada, is visiting in Brooklyn.

Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, Second U. S. Art., on leave of absence from Fort Monroe, is spending a portion of it at Bethlehem, N. H., in the White Mountains.

Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth U. S. Inf., who has been spending the summer on leave, is expected to rejoin at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., early in September.

The Kansas City "Times" reports a rumor that Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Inf., is to go to Japan as the correspondent of a Chicago syndicate of newspapers.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., will take his company from Plattsburgh to Brattleboro this week for a short encampment with the Vermont National Guard.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Ninth U. S. Inf., returned this week to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., from a short but pleasant sojourn at Richfield Springs.

Capt. James M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cav., who recently returned to Fort Myer with his troop from Marshall Hall, Md., left Myer this week to spend a fortnight on leave.

Capt. T. S. McCaleb and Lieut. W. A. Campbell, Ninth U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, to take part in the approaching department rifle competitions.

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifred Waters, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. Waters, of New York city, to Mr. Richard Henry Gatling, son of Dr. Gatling, of gun fame.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., who has just passed his 68th birthday, shows little signs of age and is quite vigorous and young looking. He is spending the summer at Norristown, Pa.

A statue of General Grant, with pedestal, presented by the G. A. R. to the United States, was unpacked in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol, this week. The statue came from Rome, and is the work of Franklin Simmons.

Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth U. S. Art., returned to Washington Barracks this week from a visit to Marshall Hall, Md., to make preliminary arrangements for the artillery troops, which are soon to go there for small arms practice.

Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Ninth U. S. Inf., arrived at Augusta, Me., this week from Orono, to spend a week in the encampment of Maine troops at the former place, and act as assistant to Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th Inf., who will also be in the camp.

Capt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf., who has a sick leave of absence until late in November next, is recovering from a severe illness of two months, and will spend the month of August at the cottage of Mrs. Manning's sister, Mrs. George Thrall, at Groose Isle, Michigan, near Detroit.

Lieut. A. S. Cummins, Adjutant, Fourth U. S. Art., on leave for a few weeks past from Washington Barracks, D. C., was expected to rejoin there this week. During his absence Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, Fourth Artillery, has been performing the duties of regimental and post adjutant.

Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, en route to San Francisco, his new station. Lieutenant Kuhn's parents reside in Leavenworth, and its people take special pride in the young officer, who is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and an honor graduate of West Point, standing at the head of the class, says the "Times."

Col. Albert Hartsuff, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Chicago this week to assume the duties of medical director of the Department of the Missouri.

Capt. T. G. Townsend, Sixth U. S. Inf., has returned, with his company, E, to Newport Barracks, Ky., from a tour of practice at the Fort Thomas rifle range.

The wife and daughter of Capt. J. L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., are summering at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va.

Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh U. S. Inf., has returned from Chicago to Fort Leavenworth, where his services are needed at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Lieut. J. H. Gilford, Second U. S. Art., took charge of the Q. M. D. at Fort Preble, Me., this week under orders from the Commandant, Captain R. M. Rogers.

Lieut. George T. Bartlett, Third U. S. Art., a capable officer, now on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., will leave in a few days for College Station, Tex., for college duty.

Col. James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on duty at Dover, N. J., will visit in New York this week, with headquarters at the Hotel Marlborough.

Maj. J. B. Babcock, A. A. G., U. S. A., was expected to arrive at Niantic, Conn., the latter part of this week, and will spend next week in camp there with Connecticut troops.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., has closed up his public business at Fort McPherson, Ga., and goes from there to the University of Alabama for a tour of college duty.

Capt. Charles Hobart, Third U. S. Inf., of Fort Snelling, is in camp with Wisconsin troops in Juneau County, Wis., and will remain there for about a fortnight to come.

Mr. W. S. Getty, a son of Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A., and brother of Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d U. S. Inf., was married Aug. 1, at St. Paul, Minn., to Mrs. E. Z. Chandler.

Maj. S. M. Whitside, Seventh U. S. Cav., with Troops A, First Cav., and H, Eighth Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 7 for Marshall Hall, Md., for a short season of target practice.

Lieut. S. A. Kephart, Fourth U. S. Art., left Washington, D. C., this week to spend 20 days on leave, at the expiration of which he will join for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, arrived at Cranston's, West Point, Aug. 8, accompanied by Miss Miles and Master Sherwood Miles. Miss Jordan and Mrs. Frank Wiberg. General Miles is expected to follow later on.

The New York "Times" reports that Cadet Klein, of the fourth class, Military Academy, has been sentenced to twenty tours and as many confinements for improperly making use of a leave of absence granted him to visit his sick mother.

1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, Tenth Inf., has been detached from duty as professor of military science, etc., at the Gressly College, McKeesport, Pa., and has been ordered back to his regiment. This vacancy will not be filled for some time.

Miss Julia Tompkins, daughter of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., a very popular young lady, has been tendered a farewell hop by the officers and ladies of Governor's Island on the evening of Aug. 15, previous to her departure abroad on a European tour.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback and Lieuts. David Price, Chas. F. Parker and W. J. Snow, with Light Battery K, First U. S. Art., arrived safe and sound in the state camp at Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 5, and, it is hardly necessary to say, received a most hospitable welcome.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, First U. S. Art., and the light battery under his command will remain at the State Camp at Peekskill until about Aug. 17 or 18, so as to be there when the Fifth and Sixth Light Batteries, N. G., S. N. Y., are doing their tour in camp.

The contest over the will of the late Gen. O. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., has been compromised. The contest was made by Mrs. William J. Harmon, a daughter, who alleged that her father was of unsound mind when he executed the will, and that it was procured by undue influence.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Hoge Pleasanton, who died July 31 last, widow of Gen. James Augustus Pleasanton, who died July 26 last, disposes of an estate valued at over \$500,000, and, after making provision for a number of collateral heirs, which provision has become operative by reason of the death of General Pleasanton, makes large bequests to religious and other charities.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, Seventh U. S. Inf., has been the recipient of many congratulations from the officers of the National Guard of New York on his promotion to Captain, by the retirement of Capt. L. F. Burnett. The latter, a gallant old soldier, is a New Yorker, who served with honor during the war, was commissioned an officer of the Regular Army in May, 1867, and has been with the Seventh Infantry over a quarter of a century.

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., in relieving Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow from duty as regimental adjutant, his four years' tour having expired, says in an official order: "He has performed his various duties under his successive commanding officers in a manner highly satisfactory to them and creditable to the service. In relieving Lieutenant Sparrow from his recent position, I deem it my duty to commend him for the loyalty, zeal, industry and ability with which he has performed his official duties, and for the courtesy, kindness and tact that have prevailed in his social relations." He has been succeeded by Lieut. C. M. Truitt, an able and energetic officer.

The Ogdensburg, N. Y., "Journal" publishes an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July in that city by a reception given to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late U. S. Army, and gives in full the address delivered by Gen. Butterfield on that occasion. Many of his old comrades of the days of the war were among the throngs who gathered to greet the General.

Col. L. L. Langdon, First U. S. Art., and the officers of the First U. S. Art., at Fort Hamilton, gave a breakfast recently to Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill), Mr. Nate Salisbury and Major John M. Burke. Colonel Langdon and several of the officers made addresses, which were responded to in a happy vein by Col. Cody and Mr. Salisbury, who is a fine post-prandial talker. Major Burke could not be present, owing to the death of his sister in Wilmington, Del.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 1, 1894.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 1, 1894.

The Secretary of War announces to the Army the death in this city this morning of Brevet Maj-Gen. Joseph Holt, Brigadier-General retired. General Holt was born in Kentucky, Jan. 6, 1807. Bred to the law, he became eminent in his profession, and especially noted as an advocate and orator. In 1857 he became Commissioner of Patents under President Buchanan. In 1859 he entered the Cabinet as Postmaster-General, and in 1860 became Secretary of War. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Judge Advocate General, and served in that capacity until the date of his retirement, Dec. 1, 1876. For over eighteen years he thus held continuously distinguished positions and rendered eminent service at the capital of the nation. He was breveted Major-General, March 13, 1865, for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Bureau of Military Justice during the war." Since the date upon which he relinquished active public service he has lived quietly in retirement at his residence in this city.

His remains will be interred in his native State. As a mark of respect to his memory, the flag upon the War Department will be held at half staff until the funeral cortege shall have passed beyond the boundaries of the city.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

Circular 9, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 2.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Public Quarters.—The law of 1893 (27 Stat., 480), standing by itself, ought to be construed when the public quarters at any station are so full as to prevent the assignment of quarters in kind to a commissioned officer there stationed, on duty, without troops, as to such officer, the same as if there were no public quarters at that place. In other words, there being none available for him, it is to him and to the Government the same as if there were no quarters at his station.—(Decision Second Comptroller, Dec. 13, 93—302 A. G. O., 1894.)

II. Summary Court Record.—The new form for the copy of Summary Court Record, to be used as evidence of previous convictions, is intended for the purpose of reducing this evidence to the smallest possible space and bulk. The blanks are not intended for only one case each, but for as many cases as there is room for on the blank. The margin at the left of the blank is intended for binding with the court-martial record.—(Decision Asst. Sec. War, July 19, 94—1568 A. G. O., 1894.)

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 3, 1894.

I. Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and of which Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf., was president, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, was Judge-advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification.—"In that 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., United States Army, did wrongfully engage in an altercation and scuffle with his superior officer, Capt. Alfred Hedberg, of the same regiment, and did use insulting language toward him, and did violently assault and kick him, the said Hedberg, and did draw and point a pistol upon and at him, and did further actually shoot him, said Hedberg, causing his death. This at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on Oct. 30, 1893." Additional charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleges the sending of a threatening letter to Capt. Hedberg.

The plea was not guilty to all the charges and specifications except so much of the specification, to the additional charge as alleges the sending of the letter in question.

Finding.—Of the specification, "Guilty, except the words 'did wrongfully engage in an altercation and scuffle with his superior officer, Capt. Hedberg, of the same regiment, and did use insulting language toward him, and did violently assault and kick him, the said Hedberg, and'"; and the court attaches no criminality to the specification as modified. Of the charge, "Not guilty." Additional charge.—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be reprimanded in general orders." The court is thus lenient on account of the great provocation for the writing and sending of the letter referred to as disclosed in the evidence.

II. The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Maney, 15th Inf., having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are the orders in the case:

War Department,

Office of the Assistant Secretary.

Aug. 3, 1894.

By direction of the President, after a full and careful examination of the evidence and proceedings in this case, the findings of the court under the first charge and the sentence, are hereby disapproved.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Asst. Secretary of War.

III. 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., is released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 8.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to Regulate Enlistments in the Army of the United States. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 27, 1893, as provides that "no private shall be re-en-



listed who has served ten years or more or who is over 35 years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for 20 years or upwards," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be for the term of three years, and no soldier shall be again enlisted in the Army whose service during his last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful; and in time of peace no person (except an Indian) who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who cannot speak, read and write the English language, or who is over 30 years of age, shall be enlisted for the first enlistment in the Army: Provided, That any soldier discharged since Jan. 27, 1893, who has been prevented from re-enlisting by the operations of the act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1893, and who may hereafter enlist within three months from the date of approval of this act, shall be considered to have re-enlisted and shall be entitled to receive while serving subsequent to such enlistment the same pay, service pay, and allowances as if he had re-enlisted within 30 days from his last discharge.

Sec. 3. That the period within which soldiers may re-enlist with the benefits conferred by sections 1282 and 1284 of the Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, extended to three months; and hereafter every enlisted man in the Army, excepting general service clerks and general service messengers, shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred by sections 1281 and 1282 of the Revised Statutes: Provided, That to entitle them to the additional pay authorized by section 1281, for men serving in the third, fourth and fifth years, the service must have been continuous within the meaning of this section.

Approved, Aug. 1, 1894.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 7.  
1. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 155, 157, 158, 159 and 159½ of the Regulations are revoked.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:  
268½. It is forbidden to use any dressing or polishing material on the leather accoutrements or equipments of the soldier, the horse equipments for cavalry, or the artillery harness, except the preparations supplied by the Ordnance Department for that purpose.

3. By direction of the Secretary of War, proceedings of general courts-martial in cases of officers and in important cases of enlisted men, will hereafter be published in general orders issued from Army or Department Headquarters; and, in cases of enlisted men that are not of general interest or importance, in special orders in form as follows:

Recruit..... General Service, U. S. Army, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at..... and found guilty of fraudulent enlistment, in violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of one (1) year." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. The prisoner will be.....

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 10, Hdqrs. Dept. of Dak.,

Aug. 1, 1894.

It is with genuine satisfaction that the General Commanding the Department commends in decided terms the conduct of the troops of this command during the recent outbreak of lawless notions on the line of the Northern Pacific railway. Reference is especially had to the prompt movement of troops from their stations, by marching, to protect the more important destructible structures and tunnels on the Northern Pacific road, and to the excellent conduct of the train guards and troops stationed at division terminals and important points on the railroad.

In making dispositions to protect property under charge of the general government, it became necessary to march infantry organizations along the line of the disabled railroad for considerable distances from Helena, Fort Custer, Fort Keogh, and Fort Missoula. The orders to this effect were promptly and intelligently obeyed, and the contemplated dispositions were made in such manner as practically to prevent any destruction of property. The marches of the cavalry squadron under Captain Hickey from Fort Yates to Mandan, and of the squadron under Major Wint, from Fort Buford to Glendive, and the marches of three troops of cavalry under Captains Davis and Read, from Fort Custer to the Big Horn tunnel and bridge, and to Billings, Mont., were all begun and completed with a promptness and celerity which indicate a splendid state of discipline at the different posts. The rapid movement of Troop I, 6th Cav. (Anderson's), under the immediate command of Lieutenant Nance, from Fort Yellowstone to the Bozeman tunnel, as also the marches of Troop L, 8th Cav., under Lieutenant Marshall, to Rosebud, Mont., and Troop A, 10th Cav., under Lieutenant Livermore, 8th Cav., to the Powder River, from Fort Keogh, are especially worthy of mention.

The thanks of the Department Commander are especially due to Captains Hobart and Lockwood, of the 3d and 22d Inf., respectively, who commanded the train guards on the first through train, and carried it on its way under the most exasperating demonstrations, at various points, in such manner as to reflect credit on the Army.

Throughout this service both officers and men have shown themselves to be brave and self-reliant. They have exhibited zeal in obeying orders, coupled with coolness and judgment under great provocation and abundant irritation. This conduct characterizing the Army throughout the country where engaged in suppressing violence, has gained for its discipline and management the highest praise of all well-disposed people, and the well-founded respect of the lawless.

By command of Brigadier-General Merrill:

M. V. SHERIDAN, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

## CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

### Adjutant-General's Department.

The leave granted Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Theodore Schwan, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Acting Inspector-General, will proceed to Fort Sully and Meade, S. Dak., and make the annual inspection required by par. 954, A. R. (S. O. 103, July 27, D. D.).

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Aug. 26, is granted Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, C. of S. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The journeys performed by Maj. William H. Nash, Chief C. of S., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 120, July 31, D. C.).

Commissary Sergt. Frank W. Bryant, Chicago, Ill., will return to his proper station, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 77, July 25, D. Mo.).

Maj. J. W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Macomb, La., on public business (S. O. 171, Aug. 9, D. E.).

Com. Serg. Philip Roth is ordered to proceed to Fort Sully, S. Dak. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 8.)

### Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and report, not later than the 8th inst., to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 72, Aug. 1, D. P.).

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. Valery Harvard, Surg.; Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg.; George H. Torney, Surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 15, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the physical examination of the cadets of the first and third classes, the cadets of the second class on their return from furlough, and such other cadets of the Military Academy and candidates for admission thereto as may be ordered before it. Special reports will be made to the Adjutant-General, through the Superintendent of the Academy, in the cases of any cadets deemed to be physically unfit for military service, and of any candidates who may be admitted on probation or rejected. The junior member of the board will act as recorder (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1894, is granted Capt. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 78, July 28, D. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his present duty at the Fort Thomas rifle range, is granted Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 160, Aug. 7, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartauff, Dep. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director, is relieved from duty in Dept. of California, to take effect Aug. 8, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 86, July 30, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Dep. Surg.-Gen., is announced as Medical Director of the Dept. of California, relieving Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartauff, Dep. Surg.-Gen. (S. O. 16, Aug. 3, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Wolverton, Dep. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director, will proceed to and inspect the Medical Department at the following named posts: Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Boise Bks., Idaho; Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Fort Sherman, Idaho; and Fort Spokane, Wash. (S. O. 119, July 30, D. C.).

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Conrad E. Rieband will proceed to Fort Sherman, Ill., in charge of Serg. Ludwig Leiner and Private Maurice O'Donnell, Light Bat. F. 2d Art. Upon completion of this duty Acting Hosp. Stwd. Rieband will return to this city. The Q. M. Dept. will furnish the necessary transportation (S. O. 78, July 28, D. M.).

Private Albert Burgess, Hosp. Corps, at Vancouver Bks., Wash., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 121, Aug. 1, D. C.).

Hospital Steward John Moser, now on furlough with permission to leave the U. S., will upon his arrival in N. Y. City, report to the Attending Surgeon, Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg., for duty in his office (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to inspect and report upon the new hospital at the latter post, and on the completion of his duty will return to his proper station (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 8).

### Pay Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect after the completion of the payments to be made by him on the muster of July 31, is granted Maj. Geo. R. Smith, Paymaster (S. O. 79, July 30, D. M.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of July 31: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at Forts Mackinac, Brady and Wayne, Mich., and the troops temporarily absent from Forts Brady and Wayne on target ranges near Rexford and Monroe, Mich.; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan, and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Columbus Bks., O.; Fort Thomas and Newport Bks., Ky.; Maj. Chas. McClure, Paymaster, at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot, and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; and Fort Reno, O. T., and the troops temporarily absent from the last-named post. Maj. Geo. R. Smith, Paymaster, at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan. (S. O. 77, July 25, D. M.).

Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, will proceed from Wavona, Cal., direct to Santa Monica, and make payment of the battalion of the 1st Infantry now at that point, under command of Col. Wm. R. Shafter, 1st Inf. (S. O. 86, July 30, D. C.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for payments of July 31: Maj. F. M. Cox, Fort Spokane, Boise Bks., Fort Sherman, and troops of Fort Sherman in camp at Wallace and Burke, Idaho; Maj. J. W. Wham, at Hdqrs. of Dept., Vancouver Bks., Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash.; Maj. F. S. Dodge, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 120, July 31, D. C.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 7, is granted Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymaster (S. O. 119, July 30, D. C.).

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 119, July 30, D. C.).

Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Asst. Paymaster-General, will repair to this city from Omaha, Neb., and report for temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster-General (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 10, is granted Lieut.-Col. J. P. Canby, Dep. Paymr.-Gen., Chief Paymr. (S. O. 42, July 30, D. Colo.).

Maj. G. F. Robinson is, in addition to his regular duties, announced as temporarily in charge of office of Chief Paymaster (S. O. 42, July 30, D. Colo.).

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of July 31 as follows: By Lieut.-Col. J. P. Canby, Dep. Paymr.-Gen.—At Fort Logan, Colo.; troops detached from post and general service clerks and messengers at Department Hdqrs. By Maj. G. F. Robinson—At Fort Douglas, Utah, and troops detached from post. By Maj. J. P. Baker—At Fort Apache, Ariz., and troops detached from post. By Maj. C. E. Kilbourne—At Fort Marcy, N. M.; Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and troops detached from post (S. O. 42, July 30, D. Colo.).

### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of Platte and commanding the Omaha Ordnance Depot, with station in Omaha, and will relieve 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Quay, 5th Cav., A. D. C., of these duties and all funds and property pertaining thereto (G. O. 14, Aug. 3, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Sibert will be relieved from duty under immediate orders of Col. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., relieving Capt. Carl F. Palfrey (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Captain Palfrey, on being relieved by Lieutenant Sibert, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report in person to Col. Orlando M. Poe, for duty under his immediate orders, with station at Detroit (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will be relieved from temporary duty as inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa., upon the return from leave of Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed from

Philadelphia to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Co., Newark, N. J., to inspect the material under manufacture for the Ord. Dept. at that place (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia to the works of the Penn Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa., to inspect the material under manufacture for the Ord. Dept. at that place (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

### Chaplains.

The extension of leave, on account of sickness, granted Chaplain James C. Kerr is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

### CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

#### 2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, on public business (S. O. 78, July 28, D. Mo.).

Pvt. Willis E. Cantrill, Troop E, 2d Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

#### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is appointed special inspector to act on a quantity of damaged corn for which Capt. George A. Drew, 3d Cav., is responsible. Lieutenant Conrad will proceed to Camp at Lehigh, I. T., and return, in execution of this order (S. O. 78, July 28, D. Mo.).

#### 4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

1st Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., will proceed to make a reconnaissance of certain portions of the Clearwater River country in Idaho lying south of the Lolo trail. The general direction of travel to be pursued is as follows: From Walla Walla, to Lewistown; thence to Welppe and therefrom over the Lolo trail to Indian Post Office; thence in a southerly direction to the head of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River, in which camp will be established and from which expeditions in various directions will be prosecuted; thence south and west by the Elk City trail to Lewistown and therefrom to Walla Walla, the initial point of the journey. Within this Clearwater River section of country, Lieutenant Elliott will determine, as far as practicable, the sources and directions of important streams, the configuration and character of country, and feasible routes of travel, if any exist. He will take full field notes of all important observations made which he will accurately map and submit to these headquarters with complete explanatory report. The commanding officer of Fort Walla Walla will furnish Lieutenant Elliott with a mounted party, consisting of two non-commissioned officers, three privates and a civilian packer of the Quartermaster's Department, all properly armed and equipped (S. O. 117, July 2, D. C.).

1st Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., in charge of an expedition directed to explore certain unknown country in the Clearwater River section of Idaho, is hereby authorized to employ a Nez Perce Indian at a monthly compensation of not to exceed \$40, as assistant packer, to attend the party on the expedition. The entire period of such service not to be greater than 60 days (S. O. 121, Aug. 1, D. C.).

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., will report to the Governor of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pa., and proceed thence to Gettysburg, Pa., to attend the encampment of the National Guard (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 1, D. T.).

Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., upon expiration of leave granted him in par. 10, S. O. 142, c. s., A. G. O., in accordance with par. 6, S. O. 120, c. s., same source, directing him to join his regiment in the Dept. of Tex. (S. O. 76, Aug. 4, D. T.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John B. Beilinger, 5th Cav., is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav., will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and attend the Division encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from Aug. 11 to 18, inclusive, reporting to the Governor of Pennsylvania for duty (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., is amended so as to grant him leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 8, 1894, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 8).

#### 6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 7, is granted Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. David S. Gordon, 6th Cav. (S. O. 78, July 28, D. M.).

The verbal orders of the Major-General commanding to 1st Lieut. Eliot F. Willcox, Adj., 6th Cav., to proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and return, are made of record (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. M.).

#### 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Troop F, 7th Cav., from Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., to encamp there with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from Aug. 11 (the date when the camp opens) and to continue for eight days (S. O. 168, Aug. 6, D. E.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Jas. M. Bell, 7th Cav. (S. O. 166, Aug. 3, D. E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about the 5th proximo, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 4, D. T.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, 7th Cav. (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav. (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. M.).

The verbal orders of the Major-General commanding of July 18, to 2d Lieut. Robt. J. Fleming, 7th Cav., to proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, are made of record (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. M.).

#### 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav. (S. O. 77, July 25, D. M.).

#### 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the return to duty of Capt. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav., from leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Jas. W. Benton, 9th Cav. (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the return to duty of Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., is granted Capt. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav. (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

Four troops of the 9th Cav., under command of Lieut.-Col. Bernard, returned to Fort Robinson, Aug. 3, from Butte, Mont. Officers and men speak in glowing terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the people of Butte.

Maj. E. G. Fechet, 9th U. S. Cav., in presenting Private Brent Woods, Troop C, 9th Cav., in front of



the squadron at Fort McKinney, with a medal of honor, awarded him by Congress for gallantry in action against hostile Indians at Goffallan Canon, N. M., Aug. 19, 1881, said: "All who know you say that this medal has been worthily bestowed. In decorating you with this insignia of heroism, I do so with the hope that it will always be worn with credit, and should you again be placed in the same situation that its possession will stimulate you to even greater deeds of valor than those you performed on Aug. 19, 1881, at Goffallan Canon, N. M."

#### 10th Cavalry—Col. John K. Mizner.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to take effect Sept. 1 (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

#### ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

##### 1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Maj. John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., Inspector of Artillery, Dept. of California, will proceed via Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, to Fort Canby, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting Batteries B and M, 5th Art., and on the completion of this duty will return to his proper station (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art. (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

The C. O. of Fort Columbus, will send Serg. J. P. Condon, Bat. H, 1st Art., to Niantic, Conn., for duty as instructor for the sea-coast battery at the annual encampment of the Connecticut National Guard, from Aug. 11 to 18, 1894 (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

##### 2d Artillery—Col. Richard Loder.

The leave for seven days, taken Aug. 7, by Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., commanding Fort Adams, under A. R. 45, is extended ten days (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect when Light Battery F, 2d Art., is relieved from field duty, is granted 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (S. O. 77, July 25, D. Mo.).

The following transfers in the 2d Artillery are ordered to take effect Oct. 1, 1894:

1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis from Bat. D to Bat. E. So much of par. 1, S. O. 167, July 18, H. Q. A., as transfers 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle from Light Bat. F to Bat. D (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. P. F. Strother, Bat. D, 2d Art., tried by C. M. for permitting a prisoner to escape, has been acquitted. Sergt. Jacob Long, Bat. G, tried for a somewhat similar offence, has also been acquitted.

The verbal orders of the Major-General cmdg., of July 18, to 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art., to proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, are made of record. (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. Mo.).

##### 3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, relieving 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 3d Inf., who will proceed to join his company (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The verbal orders of the Major-General Commanding, of the 23d Inst., to Maj. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., Inspector of Artillery of the Department, to proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, on public business, are made of record (S. O. 79, July 30, D. Mo.).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Davis, 3d Art., is extended 23 days (S. O. 76, Aug. 4, D. T.).

Light Bat. C, 3d Art., from Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., to encamp there with the National Guard of Pennsylvania from Aug. 11 (the date when the camp opens), and to continue for eight days (S. O. 168, Aug. 6, D. E.).

Serg. A. J. Gaughran, Bat. K, 3d Art., is relieved from extra duty as Overseer in Q. M. D. (Orders 75, Key West Bks., July 31).

Serg. W. P. Benninghoven, Bat. B, 3d Art., is detailed Post Exchange Steward at Fort Monroe.

##### 4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art. (S. O. 16, Aug. 4, D. E.).

Leave for 15 days, to commence about Aug. 8, is granted Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art. (S. O. 167, Aug. 4, D. E.).

The batteries of the 4th Artillery at Washington Barracks will hold themselves in readiness to march to Marshall Hall, Md., for small arms practice as follows: M, from Sept. 10 to 20; A, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 1; I, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10; G, from Oct. 10 to Oct. 20 (Orders 99, Wash. Bks., July 30).

Sergt. Eugene Wren, Bat. M, 4th Art., is detailed on extra duty as Overseer in Q. M. D. (Orders 100, Wash. Bks., July 31).

##### 5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.).

The C. O., Benicia Bks., Cal., will send one non-commissioned officer and one private of Co. E, 1st Inf., reported to have returned to duty from sick in hospital at that post, to Sacramento, to report to Col. Wm. M. Graham, 5th Art., to be forwarded to their company serving on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad (S. O. 85, July 28, D. C.).

The extension of ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., in S. O. 132, June 6, H. Q. A., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate, and is still further extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art. (S. O. 119, July 30, D. C.).

#### INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

##### 1st Infantry—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

The verbal orders of the Major-General commanding of the 24th Inst., to Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., A. D. C., to proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, on public business, are made of record (S. O. 79, July 30, D. M.).

The journey performed by Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles accompanied by Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., A. D. C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, on public business, on the 25th and 26th inst., was necessary for the public service (S. O. 79, July 30, D. M.).

The C. O., U. S. troops, Santa Monica, Cal., will send Serg. Wm. Bowman, Co. F, 1st Inf., to report at the Presidio of San Francisco, as a witness before a G. C. M. (S. O. 87, Aug. 1, D. C.).

##### 2d Infantry—Col. John C. Bates.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf. (S. O. 71, July 31, D. P.).

The sentence of G. C. M. awarded Private Chas. O. Cedarquist, Co. A, 2d Inf., promulgated in G. C. M. O. No. 45, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, as remains unexecuted is hereby remitted (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

##### 3d Infantry—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Morford, 3d Inf., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School,

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his company (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the G. C. M. (G. C. M. O. No. 28, c. s., D. D.) in the case of Musician Chas. G. Wikman, Co. E, 3d Inf., are set aside. Musician Wikman, now serving sentence at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be released from arrest and restored to duty (S. O. 104, July 28, D. D.).

##### 4th Infantry—Col. Robt. H. Hall.

The telegraphic instructions of the 27th Inst., directing 1st Lieut. M. O. Hollis, 4th Inf., to proceed from Wardner to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and report to the C. O. for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 118, July 28, D. C.).

##### 6th Infantry—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

The leave granted Capt. Geo. B. Walker, 6th Inf., is extended eight days (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., is appointed Range Officer, relieving Lieut. W. E. Gleason (Orders 121, Aug. 2, 6th Inf.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Maj. W. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., will meet at Newport Bks., to fix responsibility for loss of certain ordnance stores (Orders 21, Newport Bks., Aug. 3.).

Cos. C, D and H, 6th Inf., will proceed Aug. 4 to the Fort Thomas Rifle Range.

1st Serg. Edward Carey, having re-enlisted, he is reassigned to Co. H (Orders 68, Aug. 2, 6th Inf.).

Private C. L. Hackleman, of the regimental band, 6th Inf., has been appointed a Principal Musician.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. S. A. P. of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. Mo.).

##### 7th Infantry—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Capt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Jas. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and resume his duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

##### 8th Infantry—Col. James J. Van Horn.

2d Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 8th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Austin College, Sherman, Tex., to take effect Sept. 1 (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

##### 9th Infantry—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is extended four days (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, 8th Inf., will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., and attend the encampment of the Nebraska National Guard from Aug. 14 to 20, reporting to the Governor of Nebraska for duty (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

##### 12th Infantry—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

1st Lieut. F. L. Winn, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Battalion 1st Inf., at Los Angeles, and will return to his proper station—Berkeley, Cal.—without delay (S. O. 85, July 28, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., at Fort Sheridan, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and resume his duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf., Fort Sully, S. D., is detailed as inspector of beef cattle, to be delivered at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency, Forest City, S. Dak., and also to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at said agency during the present fiscal year (S. O. 104, July 28, D. D.).

Private Martin Grant, Co. G, 12th Inf., died suddenly a few days ago, in his barrack room at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Alabama, Ala., to take effect Aug. 15, relieving 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, 20th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

Par. 10, S. O. 175, July 27, granting an extension of leave to Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., is rescinded (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

##### 13th Infantry—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 173, July 25, 1894, from this office, as details Capt. James Farnace, 13th Inf., as a member of a board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1894, for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men, is revoked, and Capt. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., is detailed as a member of said board (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 8.).

##### 14th Infantry—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

The telegraphic instructions of the 24th Inst., directing Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., commanding U. S. troops at Tacoma, Wash., to report to the Dept. Commander, Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 118, July 28, D. C.).

##### 15th Infantry—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

The verbal orders of the Major-General Commanding, of July 18, to 1st Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., to proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return, are made of record (S. O. 80, Aug. 2, D. Mo.).

##### 18th Infantry—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., to take effect Oct. 1, vice 1st Lieut. Elissa S. Benton, 3d Art., relieved, at his own request (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va., to take effect Sept. 15, relieving 2d Lieut. John A. Harman, 7th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

##### 20th Infantry—Col. William H. Penrose.

A Fort Assiniboine correspondent writes: "Since the seven companies of infantry left for duty in the field this post has seemed very quiet. We still have the band, two troops of the 10th Cavalry, a fragment of an Indian Company, the scouts and the Hospital Corps. The 1st Battalion, in charge of General Penrose, is expected to return soon. General Penrose's command is encamped near Helena, having returned recently from Butte City. The 2d Battalion, under command of Capt. J. B. Rodman, will remain for the present at Butte, on guard duty. The officers and men from this garrison have won the highest encomiums from the press and the people wherever they have been. The regular Army has risen in the estimation of the whole American public during the past month, and it is a source of congratulation to us that we have contributed to this result."

Pvt. Jesse D. Snyder, Co. F, 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

##### 21st Infantry—Col. Horace Jewett.

Co. F, 21st Inf., will proceed in due season to Battle-

boro, Vt., and encamp with the National Guard of Vermont from Aug. 13 to 18, 1894 (S. O. 168, Aug. 6, D. E.).

##### 22d Infantry—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

Lance-Corporal Charles Hardy was, on July 18, promoted Corporal in Co. G, 22d Inf., vice Sanders, reduced.

The following promotion and appointment of non-com. officers were made in Co. H, 22d Inf., to date from July 18: Corp. Benjamin F. Snyder to be Sergeant, vice Fitzgerald, discharged; Pvt. Frank Gilroy to be Corporal, vice Snyder, promoted.

Pvt. Wilfred O. Thompson, 22d Inf. Band, was appointed principal musician of the regiment, to date from July 18.

Upon his own application, Sergt. John Ott, Co. A, 22d Inf., is reduced to private; Corp. George Greenlee, Co. A, is promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. Charles F. Kesselhock, Co. A, is appointed Corporal.

##### 24th Infantry—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Chas. J. Crane, 24th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 42, July 30, D. Colo.).

1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., will proceed from Camp U. S. troops, Trinidad, Colo., to Fort Bayard, N. M., to turn over certain public property for which he is accountable, preparatory for a tour of detached service on college duty at Dixon, Ill. (S. O. 42, July 30, D. Colo.).

##### 25th Infantry—Col. Andrew S. Hurt.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., Acting Judge-Advocate, will proceed from Livingston to Helena, Mont., on public business, returning to Livingston upon completion of the same (S. O. 165, July 27, D. D.).

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 6, 1894.  
Appointments, promotions, casualties, &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 4, 1894.

#### RETIREMENT.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes. Capt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf., July 31, 1894.

#### CASUALTIES.

Brig.-Gen. Jos. Holt (retired), died Aug. 1, 1894, at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Jas. A. Hutton, 8th Inf., dismissed, July 31, 1894.

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., resigned, July 14, 1894, his commission as 2d Lieut., 2d Art., only.

1st Lieut. Tracy Dickson, Ord. Dept., resigned, July 14, 1894, his commission as 2d Lieut., 2d Art., only.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

#### Confirmations, Aug. 3.

2d Lieut. Marcus D. Croun, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

#### Nominations, Quartermaster's Department.

AUG. 8.—Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Aug. 8, 1894, vice Kirk, retired from active service.

#### Retirement of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Commisary Sergt. William Casey, Fort Grant, Ariz.; Ordnance Sergt. John Davis, Fort Preble, Me.; Saddler Sergt. James Logan, 10th Cav.; Fort Custer, Mont.; Pvt. William T. Smith, Co. A, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Pvt. William Young, Hospital Corps, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

#### Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 10, Detail—Lieut.-Col. Harry C. Egbert, Capt. Stephen Baker, 1st Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, Zerah W. Torrey and Chas. L. Beckurts, 2d Lieuts. Wm. C. Bennett and Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 169, Aug. 7, D. E.).

At Fort Kough, Mont., Aug. 8, Detail—Maj. Emerson H. Liscum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Mott Hooton and Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Capt. Benjamin C. Lockwood, John McA. Webster, Wm. H. Kell, and John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. J. Godfrey, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Thos. M. Moody, Wm. H. Wassell, Horace G. Hambricht and Orin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Swaine, 22d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 169, Aug. 1, D. D.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 14, 1894, for the trial of Capt. Wm. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired. Detail—Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf.; Capt. John M. Bannister and Chas. Richard, Asst. Surgs.; Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; Capt. Jas. W. Pope, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; Capt. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Capt. Abel L. Smith, Com. of Sub.; Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav.; Capt. Robt. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; and Capt. Enoch H. Crowder, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., J. A. (S. O. 186, Aug. 9, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 7, Detail—Maj. Chas. S. Ilsey, 9th Cav.; Capt. Louis H. Rucker, John S. Loud, Eugene D. Dimmick, Clarence A. Stedman and Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Montgomery D. Parker, John H. Gardner and Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Guy H. Preston, Lawson M. Fuller, Howard R. Hickok and Edward E. Hartwick, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 73, Aug. 5, D. E.).

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Aug. 13, Detail—Col. Jas. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.; Col. Jas. Biddle, 9th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, Dep. Surg-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Reuben F. Bernard, 9th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton, Dep. Surg-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Maj. Edmond G. Fechet, 6th Cav.; Maj. Charles S. Ilsey, 9th Cav.; Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav.; Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav.; and Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 73, Aug. 3, D. P.).

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Adams, R. I., on Aug. 11 to examine three horses, recently furnished to Light Battery B, 4th Art., by the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, as to their fitness for battery service. Detail—Capt. George Mitchell and Alexander D. Schenck, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art. (S. O. 170, Aug. 8, D. E.).

#### CADETS APPOINTED.

Military cadets have been appointed during the past week as follows: Claude Steele, of Robinson, Ill.; James A. McNamara, of Eureka, Cal.; Wm. McConch, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Harold Hammond, of Nashville, Ill.; Reuben A. Meyers, of New York, N. Y.; Frederick Hunter, Jr., of Washington, Ga.

The Commanding General, Dept. of Missouri, will grant a furlough for three months to Serg. Jacob Fetter, Signal Corps, now on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 8.).



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and then send them direct from the post to the  
Judge Advocate-General's office at Washington.

The 18 enlisted aspirants for commissions, to  
whom we have heretofore referred, are preparing  
to move upon Fort Leavenworth and try their  
fortunes before the Board of Officers which is to  
meet there September 1 to examine them. Our  
best wishes go with them for their success in  
this the final ordeal.

The Army appropriation bill was approved by  
the President on the 8th of August. The general  
provisions of the bill will be found under the  
heading of Congress in the Journal of July 28,  
page 839.

Lieut.-Col. George R. Brady, 17th Inf., this  
week made application for retirement, he being  
now in the thirty-fifth year of his service.  
His retirement for age is not due until Dec. 7,  
1903.

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W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
Bennett Bldg., Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts., New York.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S OPINION.

We are glad to be able to report that Presi-  
dent Cleveland looks with disfavor upon legisla-  
tion by Congress providing for the restoration  
to the Army and retirement of officers whose  
connection with the service has been severed.  
He has allowed the bills for the restoration of  
Gen. George S. Greene, Gen. Napoleon J. T.  
Dana and Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom to become  
laws without his signature, and he has returned  
to the House with a veto message the bill for the  
restoration of Captain Eugene Wells. The veto  
message, setting forth his views on legislation  
of this character in general and upon the case  
of Captain Wells in particular is as follows:

I herewith return without approval House bill  
numbered 2637, entitled "An act for the relief of  
Eugene Wells, late captain Twelfth Infantry and  
second lieutenant First Artillery, United States  
Army." This bill authorizes the President to nomi-  
nate and, by and with the advice and consent of  
the Senate, to appoint the beneficiary therein  
named a second lieutenant of artillery in the Army  
of the United States; and it directs that when so  
appointed he shall be placed upon the retired list,  
on account of disability, thus dispensing with the  
usual examination and finding by a retiring board  
and all other ordinary prerequisites of retirement.

Appointments to the Army under the authority  
of special legislation which names the proposed ap-  
pointee, and the purpose of which is the immediate  
retirement of the appointee, are open to serious  
objections, though I confess I have been persuaded  
through sympathy and sentiment, on a number of  
occasions, to approve such legislation. When,  
however, it is proposed to make the retirement  
compulsory and without reference to age or  
previous examination a most objectionable feature  
is introduced.

The cases covered by the special enactments, re-  
ferred to are usually such as should, if worthy of  
any consideration, be provided for under general or  
private pension laws, leaving the retired list of the  
Army to serve the legitimate purpose for which it  
was established. A recent discussion in the House  
of Representatives upon a bill similar to the one  
now before me drew from a member of the House  
Committee on Military Affairs the declaration that  
hundreds of such bills were before that committee,  
and that there were fifty precedents for the pas-  
sage of the particular one then under discussion. It  
seems to me that this condition suggests such an  
encroachment upon the retired list of the Army as  
should lead to the virtual abandonment of the  
legislation referred to.

In addition to the objections to such legislation,  
based upon sound policy and good administration,  
there are facts connected with the case covered by  
the bill now before me which in my judgment for-  
bid its favorable consideration. The beneficiary  
named in this bill entered the military service as  
first lieutenant in 1861. In September or October,  
1870, then being a captain, a charge of conduct  
unbecoming an officer and a gentleman was pre-  
ferred against him with a view to his trial on said  
charge before a court-martial. The Articles of  
War provide that any officer convicted of this  
offense shall be dismissed from the service. The  
first specification under this charge alleged that  
Captain Wells did violently and without just cause



or provocation assault 1st Lieut. P. H. Breslin, "by furiously striking and hitting him (Lieut. Breslin) upon the head with a hickory stick, the butt end of a billiard cue, and did continue the assault (upon Lieutenant Breslin) until forced to desist therefrom by 1st Lieut. Carl Veitenhimer, Fourth U. S. Infantry, thereby endangering the life of Lieutenant Breslin and disgracing himself (Captain Wells) as an officer of the U. S. Army." The second specification alleged that Captain Wells "did become so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to behave himself in a scandalous manner by violently attacking the person of 1st Lieut. P. H. Breslin, Fourth U. S. Infantry." These offenses were charged to have been committed on the 3d day of September, 1870, at Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory. On the 15th day of July, 1870, a law was passed, among other things, to bring about a reduction of the Army, which law provided that the President should, before the 1st day of July, 1871, reduce the number of enlisted men in the Army to 30,000, and authorized him in his discretion to honorably discharge from the service of the United States officers of the Army who might apply therefor on or before Jan. 1, 1871.

Before his trial by court-martial upon the charge then pending against him, Captain Wells applied for his discharge under the provision of the law above recited, whereupon the charge against him was withdrawn and cancelled, and on the 27th day of October, 1870, his application for a discharge was granted. On the 6th day of July, 1885, he was again appointed to the Army as second lieutenant in the artillery, against which a remonstrance was made by certain officers in the Army. In August, 1877, 2d Lieutenant Wells was charged with being "drunk on duty in violation of the thirty-eighth article of war." He was also charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The first specification under the latter charge alleged that the accused did "engage in an affray with 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrus, First Artillery." The second specification under said charge alleged that the accused addressed his superior officer in a defiant and disrespectful manner and neglected and hesitated to promptly obey the orders of said superior officer. All these offenses were alleged to have been committed at Reading, Pa., on the 2d day of August, 1877.

Soon after these charges were preferred, a court-martial was convened for the trial of the accused thereon. He pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications, but was convicted of them all and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States." On the 6th day of October, the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial were approved by the President, who ordered the sentence to be executed; and on the 13th day of October, 1877, in pursuance thereof, Lieut. Eugene Wells was dismissed from the service. Since that time repeated efforts have been made to vacate this judgment and restore the dismissed officer to the service. While a number of committees in Congress have made reports favorable to such action, at least two committees have recommended a denial of legislative relief. Both of these reports were made on behalf of House Committees on Military Affairs, by distinguished soldiers who after patient examination and with an inclination to be not only just but generous to a fellow soldier, were constrained to recommend a refusal of the application for restoration. One of these reports was made to the Forty-seventh and the other to the Forty-ninth Congress.

I am impressed with the belief that legislation of the kind proposed is of extremely doubtful expediency in any save very exceptional cases; and I am thoroughly convinced by the facts now before me that the discipline and efficiency of our Army as well as justice to its meritorious members does not permit my approval, on any ground, of the bill herewith returned.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1894.

#### MILITARY COLLEGE INSTRUCTION.

College commencements for 1893-4 are now over, and to a large number of those who have graduated these exercises will mark a very important epoch.

If the young man is not able to recruit, organize, equip and drill a company or battalion of soldiers, discourse learnedly on the theory and practice of war, castrametation, natation, etc. it will be no fault of the Government in general or the War Department in particular, for army officers, selected for their special fitness and qualifications, are detailed at a large number of schools, colleges and universities for the special purpose of taking charge of the student's military education. The War Department, realizing the importance of this branch of its duties, urged an in-

crease in the number of army officers for college duty, and on Nov. 3, 1893, Congress passed an act authorizing 25 additional, making the number of officers available for college work 100.

The military departments of all colleges, etc., having army officers detailed thereto are inspected annually, and for a number of weeks past the entire corps of the Inspector-General of the Army has been engaged on this duty. The reports of these inspections indicate a very healthy state of affairs at the different colleges, and many of them are unstinted in their commendations of the excellent military acquirements of the personnel of the military departments, some of them of recent organization, and all more or less surrounded with difficulties. The benefits to be derived from a continuation, and, if possible, an enlargement of this method of disseminating military knowledge cannot be overestimated. In one State it is reported that the entire National Guard of the State is officered by graduates from a particular college.

It is gratifying to note how generally the inspection reports show encouraging progress on the part of all concerned, the institutions devoting more time and attention to this branch of studies, and of the young men availing themselves enthusiastically of these advantages, placed at their disposal by the Government, from which so much benefit both to themselves and to their country may result in case of national danger. The authorities of the colleges testify freely as to the great value and usefulness of this work. Some desire two inspections a year, so the great improvement in the battalions from the fall assembling to the spring competitive drills may be properly appreciated, but the limited number of officers on inspection duty makes this almost impossible. The great advance made in the military departments of colleges under the stimulating emulation that has developed during the last few years, while all are kept informed what the others are doing, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. What has thus far been accomplished is but an earnest of what may well be hoped for if the present efforts are sustained and properly encouraged. The shortage in mileage may have created some restriction where there was lack of appreciation for this college work; but all who have given close attention to the admirable progress made, and the hope given for still greater improvement hereafter, in the military instruction of 20,000 students at these 98 colleges in every state of the Union, must feel gratification at the work done so well. By far the greater number of institutions have had army officers detailed at them long enough to become properly armed and present an organization for inspection. Usually they are in battalions of excellent quality. Many have members of all classes under the military professor, some few excuse either the subordinate classes, as at the Sheffield Scientific at Yale, or the senior or other class, as at De Pauw. In general the progress is more than fair, it is marked, under the present administration, and the Secretary of War gives his personal attention to every detail of this interesting and important branch of duty for the sake of the youth of the country.

The official report of the trial of the Minneapolis, which we give elsewhere, contains some very interesting information on the trials made with one, two, and with three screws subsequently to the official speed trial. These trials were each of eight hours' duration, and were made for the purpose of getting some reliable data as to the relative efficiency when running with one, two and three screws at a speed of 12 knots, and to give the Department some idea of the most economical way of running the ship when cruising. The short duration of the trials cannot, of course, be accepted as giving absolutely accurate results, but the data are so reliable as to be of more than ordinary value, especially as such trials were not made with the Columbia. Owing to foggy weather, the ship had to run slower than was intended, the speed being something under 10 knots. With one screw, she made 9.73 knots per hour on 1,928 HP. for all purposes, and burned 4,630 lbs. of coal per hour; with two screws, the speed was practically the same, 9.71 knots, but the horse power was nearly 100 more, being 20.17, and the coal per hour 4.773 lbs. In the first case the revolutions of the main engines were 74 with the center engines, and in the latter case 64 and 63 with the starboard and port screws respectively. The third trial, with the three screws in operation, was made at a speed of 11.6 knots, or a trifle more than half the speed made on the speed trial; the revolutions of the engines were 65 for the

center one and 66 for the other two. The horse power was 2,491, and the coal burned 6,481 lbs. per hour, thus indicating pretty conclusively that for such a low rate of speed three screws are decidedly uneconomical, which was clearly pointed out in the reports of Engineer-in-Chief Melville when the designs were made, it being then proposed to run with one and two screws for low power and to use three screws only for the maximum speed. A comparison of the trials with one and two screws shows that while the power and the coal burned are almost identical, so is also the speed in the two cases. The drag of the two idle screws when running with only one screw in operation was enough to make the revolutions of the center screw 10 more than that of the other two when running at practically the same speed. And the effect of the drag of even one screw is shown in the trial with three screws, where with only two more revolutions than when running with two screws, the speed is nearly two knots more. Another interesting point which this trial shows, is that while it took something more than 2,500 HP. to drive the Minneapolis 11.6 knots, it took more than eight times this power to give her the trial speed of 23.07 knots, and indicates why it is more economical to drive our ships at low speed than at high, a point with which our technical officers are quite familiar, but which is not so well known to the layman.

The Doylestown "Democrat," which is published by an old soldier, Gen. W. H. H. Davis, has some good words to say for the Army, for which, in its behalf, we return thanks. Referring to the opportunities it affords to American young men of good habits and fair education, the "Democrat" says: "We have a case in point, right here in Doylestown, young Conrad Hahl. A few years ago, three or five, he enlisted in the United States Cavalry, and recently came home on furlough. His military training has made a marked change in his personal appearance. He is now a manly-looking man, instead of the slouchy young fellow when he went away. In addition to his physical setting up, the strict discipline he has undergone has taught him the valuable quality of self-possession under all circumstances. We would like to see Bucks County have a few more representatives in the ranks of the U. S. Army. If they but do their duty they are assured of kind treatment. As a body, American Army officers have no superiors, nor must it be forgotten that the way is now open for deserving privates to become commissioned officers."

On Aug. 1, 1894, Livingston, Mont., the head centre and hotbed of the great strike on the Northern Pacific R. R., was occupied by the following organizations, viz.: Company H, Third Inf. (Fort Snelling, Minn.), and Companies A and D, 25th Inf. (Fort Custer, Mont.). The following named officers are on duty with this command: Capt. O. J. Sweet, 25th, commanding Battalion and Company D; Capt. and Asst. Surg. C. M. Gandy, Camp Surg.; Second Lieut. C. G. French, 25th Inf.; Camp Adj. and A. A. Q. M. Capt. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf., commanding Company A; First Lieut. J. P. O'Neill, 25th Inf., with Company D, in arrest; First Lieut. J. H. McRae, Third Inf., commanding Company H; Second Lieut. S. Burkhardt, Jr., with Company D; Second Lieut. G. E. Houle, Third Inf., with Company H. The troops are camped in the railroad yards, in cabooses and box cars, guarding railroad property and the line of the railroad 40 miles east, to Boulder River Bridge, Mont.

An Associated Press despatch from Washington says: "It is considered by Army men that the President's mildness towards Lieutenant Maney has all been brought about by the fine behavior of the Fifteenth during the recent labor troubles. The regiment's conduct at Blue Island, at the Stock Yards and along the railroad tracks showed that if there had been any looseness of discipline at the post there was none when it came to hard service. The men of the Fifteenth were put under stringent orders to do no shooting. They were subjected to every sort of provocation and foul insult, but they obeyed orders steadily, though their trigger fingers were itching. They showed the most perfect discipline. President Cleveland was vastly pleased with their conduct, and, seeing that affairs in the regiment were not nearly so bad as had appeared, he showed more friendliness to Lieutenant Maney."

The Corps of General Service Clerks and Messengers ceased to exist on Aug. 6, and the several members at once bloomed out into full-blown civilians under appointment of the Secretary of War. The old system had its merits, but let it die in peace.

The New York "Times" makes a mountain out of the mole hill of a fact that Gen. O. O. Howard, Department of the East, sent Capt. W. P. Kendall, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Hamilton "to examine the post surgeon, Major Paul R. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., who is reported ill in bed, and report the condition of that officer, and if he is unable to per-



form any of his duty, the probable duration of his disability." The "Times" aptly says that none of the Army surgeons at the War Department seems to know anything of the matter; the existence of trouble of any nature might not be officially reported, etc. The simple fact is, Major Brown, the only medical officer on duty at Fort Hamilton, was sick in quarters. Captain Kendall was sent to attend him, and at the same time, in case he found the sickness likely to be of long duration, to report the fact so that another medical officer might at once be stationed temporarily at the fort. That is all, except that Major Brown has resumed active duty.

## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted. Commo. L. A. Beardslee will assume command upon arrival of the Philadelphia at San Francisco.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Capt. B. F. Day in temporary command. Commo. C. C. Carpenter ordered to command per steamer of Aug. 7 from San Francisco. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. flagship New York.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Acting Rear-Admiral Kirkland will assume command in September next.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail for the Yantic and for U. S. S. Newark, "Care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

**BERING SEA FLEET.**—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
Arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 4, after having rammed the derelict schooner Golden Rule, a dangerous obstruction to navigation. Will proceed to New Haven. Will be used by Naval Militia of Connecticut during their annual cruise, from Aug. 13 to 19.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)  
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)  
Bering Sea.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)  
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea, July 15.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll.  
Practice cruiser. Arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard Aug. 7.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)  
Left Acapulco, Mexico, on Aug. 2 for San Francisco. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Commanding officer reports the fever patients on board rapidly recovering.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve Philadelphia at Honolulu.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
Flagship. Arrived at Cowes, England, on Aug. 7.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. F. M. Bunce.  
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I. Comdr. F. W. Dickinson will assume command Aug. 20.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
At Navy Yard, New York.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Arrived at Washington Aug. 9.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Training-ship of Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley.  
Training-ship. On her annual cruise. Address mail until Sept. 7 to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and after that to Newport, R. I.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. J. J. Reed.  
Receiving-ship. Mare Island.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. B. Wallace (n. a. s.)  
Is being used by Naval Militia of Boston during their annual cruise. Capt. T. F. Kane will command on Aug. 27.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G. New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)  
At Nagasaki, Japan.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice-ship. Naval Academy. Arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 2.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.)  
At San Francisco, Cal. To be used by California Naval Militia in September.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis.  
At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Will cruise in Chesapeake Bay for target practice and exercise.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s. a.)  
In dry dock, Cape Town.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)  
Left League Island Aug. 9 on a five days' cruise with the Pennsylvania Naval Militia on board.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)  
Flagship. At Honolulu, H. I. Capt. C. S. Cotton ordered to command.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)  
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.  
Training-ship. Arrived at Cowes, England, Aug. 7. Will visit Southampton, Cherbourg, Gibraltar and Madeira, arriving at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.  
Receiving-ship. League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school, New York. Expected to arrive at New London, Conn., about Aug. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Reported by cable at Gibraltar Aug. 7.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.  
Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.  
Arrived at New York Aug. 5.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s. a.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

### Various Naval Items.

Commander Berry, of the Michigan, has reported to the Navy Department that the vessel, which grounded on the rocks near Amherstville, Canada, on Friday last, was floated off Saturday without injury.

The Messrs. Cramp have won in premiums since 1889 \$1,271,224.50, over the contract price of \$12,778,000 for seven war ships. They have four other ships under contract, the Massachusetts, Indiana, Brooklyn and Iowa.

The Atlanta blew up the derelict Golden Rule, lying 20 miles southeast of Nantucket and near the South Shoal lightship, last week. The Atlanta will remain at Newport until the 13th, when she will take the Connecticut Naval Militia on a cruise.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo found it necessary to countermand orders to the Raleigh to participate in the evolutions of the South Carolina militia during the present week. An inspection of the ship showed that two more weeks at least would have to be spent upon her before the work could be entirely completed.

Secretary Herbert has decided that the Columbian Iron Works are not responsible for the accident to the Montgomery's machinery. It is his intention to reprimand Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith and Passed Asst. Engr. DeWitt C. Redgrove for contributory negligence. The damage to the vessel is estimated at \$3,000.

The Naval Observatory will soon be supplied with a number of instruments of great value in the work of the institution. Under the new naval appropriation act it is allowed quite a large sum and arrangements are being made for the purchase for the observatory of an altazimuth, an object glass 12 in. in diameter, a comet-seeker, a mercurial barometer, a magnetic theodolite and an earth induction inclinometer.

The schedule of course for the week ending Aug. 11, 1894, of the Naval War College included the following lectures: "The Place and Office of Rams in a Fleet," Commander Harrington; "The Torpedo in Warfare," Lieutenant Holman; "Naval Tactics," Captain Taylor; "Combined Operations," Captain Wallace; U. S. M. C.; "International Law," Prof. Freeman Snow, and War Game, Strategic and Tactical.

The Navy Department has been officially notified of the capsizing of the floating caisson gate to the dry dock at Mare Island immediately after the Thetis had taken the place in the dock vacated by the Marion. It has also been informed that the work at the yard will remain practically at a standstill until repairs to the caisson gate are made. A full report is expected by mail, when the Department will place the blame, if there is any.

As has already been stated in the Journal, the cruiser Montgomery will not go out of commission, although she is without the services of one of her cylinders. Partial repairs were made to her on Thursday last, and she is now in a condition to cruise to China, if it becomes necessary to send her. Such action on the part of the Department, however, is very remote, and she will probably remain in home waters until a new cylinder has been put in place. The Department has decided to make these repairs to the Montgomery at Norfolk, instead of at the Columbian Iron Works, which made a request for the work.

The President has approved a joint resolution to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments of the United States Naval Observatory against injury.

For three hours on Aug. 5 fire raged on the U. S. S. Marion, which was docked at Mare Island July 30. The fire was confined to the ward-room and shell-room on the port side, and was very difficult to reach, it being necessary to cut through the side and deck. The cause is unknown, but is supposed to have originated in some waste. The damage is \$20,000.

An examination of the Aquidaban at Rio de Janeiro shows that she must have been sunk by a torpedo from the Gustavo Sampaio, which made a hole 12 x 15 ft. The general surprise in examining her seems to have been that the explosion of so great a mass of gun cotton should have done so little damage, and that the injury should have been so much localized. The precaution had been taken to have the Aquidaban's compartments closed, and as three of them only were injured by the explosion, she only sank by the bows. The water being shallow, not only were the crew able to look out for themselves, but even, it would appear, to continue the combat.

The work on the dry dock at Puget Sound has not been conducted to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and was recently the subject of an investigation by a board composed of Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal and Prindle. They found fault with the work in that the pile driving lacked system. Some of the piles have been driven to a depth of 2½ feet and others to a depth of 15 or 16 feet. Some of them had not been properly sharpened and consequently could not be driven to the desired depth. Secretary Herbert called on Civil Engineer White for an explanation of the defects reported by the board and his report has just been received at the Department. Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal has been ordered to Puget Sound to relieve Civil Engineer White, whose conduct of the work has been called in question. The Secretary will give his decision in the matter upon his return to the Department.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, which contains the usual number of recommendations. Arguments are presented in favor of modifying the requirements of admission in order that some branches may be taught during the course upon which candidates are now examined, the change, it is thought, having the effect of breaking up the system of "cramming," and promoting efficiency by enabling the cadets to secure a more thorough knowledge of the subjects. It is also proposed to abolish the two years' cruise of cadets after the four years' course, which is to be spread over five years, with longer intermediate practice cruises.

The torpedo boat Ericsson left St. Louis Aug. 8 for New York, via the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The trip will be an interesting one, as it is proposed that she take advantage of her light draft to follow so far as possible the land-locked passages along the coast. Short stops will be made by the Ericsson for coal and mail at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and other points. Two days will be spent at New Orleans, where the boat will be docked, a new screw put on and her compass adjusted. A telegram received at the Navy Department Aug. 9, from Lieutenant Usher, who is in charge of the Ericsson on her trip down the Mississippi, is as follows: "Ericsson performs admirably. Bearings all cool. Machinery performance exceeds highest expectations. Congratulations."

### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 3.—Passed Asst. Paymr. George W. Simpson granted six months' leave.

Comdr. J. G. Green detached from duty as Inspector of Tenth Light House District and placed on waiting orders.

Comdr. C. V. Gridley ordered as Commander Green's relief.

AUG. 4.—Naval Cadet Thomas G. Roberts detached from the Columbia and ordered home, preparatory to being sent abroad for a course of instruction in naval architecture.

Passed Asst. Paymr. Samuel L. Heap from the Dolphin and placed on waiting orders.

Asst. Paymr. Samuel McGowan from the Minnesota to the Dolphin.

Naval Cadet Marvin Carver to the Boston Naval Hospital for treatment.

AUG. 6.—Lieut.-Com. John C. Rich ordered to examination for promotion, Aug. 17.

Ensign John J. Blandin ordered to examination for promotion, Aug. 15.

Naval Cadet Winston Churchill detached from the San Francisco, home; leave till Sept. 11; then resignation accepted.

Naval Cadet William P. Robert detached from the New York, home, and be ready for orders to study at Greenwich, England.

Naval Cadet Daniel H. Cox, same as Cadet Robert.

Civil Engr. Anselmo G. Menocal detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to Naval Station, Puget Sound, Wash., by the 20th inst.

AUG. 7.—Capt. Chas. S. Norton appointed President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

Capt. Allen V. Reed appointed member of Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

AUG. 8.—Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler ordered in charge of the naval militia of North Carolina, during the naval drills on the Nantucket, Aug. 13.

Lieut. Randolph H. Miner ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence, Oct. 1.

Civil Engineer U. S. G. White detached from duty at the Naval Station, Puget Sound, Wash., and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Frank L. DuBois detached as fleet surgeon, European Station, and duty on the Chicago, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Engineer Frank H. Eldridge detached from the Chicago and authorized to delay three months before returning to the United States.

Ensign Wm. M. Crose detached from treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, ordered home and granted three months' sick leave.

AUG. 9.—Lieut. A. W. Grant to the Naval Academy, Sept. 3.

Naval Cadet Marvin Carver to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment, instead of to the Naval Hospital, at Boston.



EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE AUG. 6, 1894.

Promotions in the Navy.

Commo. Henry Erbes to be a Rear-Admiral.  
 Capt. Charles S. Norton to be a Commodore.  
 Comdr. Frank Wildes to be a Captain.  
 Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. W. Reisinger to be a Commander.  
 Lieut. Albion V. Wadhams to be a Lieutenant-Comdr.  
 Lieut. (junior grade) John H. L. Holcombe to be a Lieutenant.  
 Lieut. (junior grade) William L. Burdick to be a Lieutenant.  
 Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).  
 Lieut. James G. Doyle to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).  
 Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Rich to be a Commander in the Navy from July 31, 1894, vice Comdr. Frank Wildes, promoted (subject to the examinations required by law).  
 Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler to be a Lieutenant-Comdr. in the Navy from July 31, 1894, vice Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Rich, promoted (subject to the examinations required by law).  
 Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Kimmell to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 31, 1894, vice Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, promoted.  
 Lieut. John J. Blandin to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from July 31, 1894, vice Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Kimmell, promoted (subject to the examinations required by law).  
 Passed Asst. Engr. Albert F. Dixon to be a Chief Engineer.  
 Asst. Engr. Albert Moritz to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.  
 Paymr. Leonard A. Frailey to be a Pay Inspector.  
 Passed Asst. Paymr. Eustace B. Rogers to be a Paymaster.  
 Asst. Paymr. Henry E. Jewett to be a Passed Assistant.  
 Asst. Chas. T. Forse to be a Lieutenant-Comdr.  
 Lieut. Edwin K. Moore to be a Lieutenant-Comdr.  
 Lieut. (junior grade) Charles N. Atwater to be a Lieutenant.  
 Asst. William B. Whittelsey to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).  
 Asst. Hosea J. Babin to be a Medical Inspector.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller to be a Surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. Geo. P. Lundsen to be a Surgeon.  
 Passed Asst. Paymr. Mitchell C. McDonald to be a Paymaster.  
 Asst. Paymr. Thomas H. Hicks to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Lieut. O. S. Willey, commanding the Revenue cutter Lane, reported to the Treasury Department under date of July 26, the capture of six Spanish schooners in the harbor of Havana, Fla. There were found upon them quantities of aquadente, wine and other liquors. All the vessels belonged to Havana, Cuba. Lieutenant Willey reports that he had a difficult time in preventing the vessels from escaping, and he had to fire blank bridges on several occasions to keep them from getting away. A guard of two men was put on each vessel captured. He calls attention in his report to the inadequate force on his vessel, saying that "when considered that with the limited number of men this vessel only two can be spared for duty on board a vessel carrying from seven to ten men, much better equipped, the difficulties to be contended with may be readily understood." Notwithstanding the fact that Lieutenant Willey filed charges of the violation of five fines against the masters of the vessels, only fines of \$100 were imposed by him for the violation of two of them. Revenue Cutter orders were issued during the past week as follows:  
 Asst. Engr. D. C. McC. French to steamer Smith.  
 Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren to steam launch Pen.  
 Asst. Engr. C. M. Green to the Boutwell.

Letters of absence were granted Revenue Cutter officers during the past week as follows: 2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Boyd, 30 days' extension; Ch. Engr. A. L. Church, 30 days; 3d Lieut. A. R. Haas, seven days' extension; 1st Asst. Engr. S. H. McGee, 15 days' extension; Ch. Engr. J. A. Severns, ten days' extension.  
 Resident Cleveland signed during the past week the commissions of Alfred Hoyt and William Robinson to Chief Engineer and 1st Assistant Engineer, respectively, in the Revenue Cutter service.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1894.  
 R. P. Hughes, Insp.-Gen. Dept., having completed his tour of inspection, reviewed the corps of cadets on Thursday morning.  
 Colonel Ernst returned from Long Beach last week, leaving the absence of Captain Miller, on leave. Lieut. A. Smith is performing the duties of post quartermaster.  
 Professor and Miss Michie will leave this week for a tour to Charleston, S. C. They will make the trip by rail.  
 Lt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., on duty at Peekskill, is present at dress parade on Tuesday afternoon.  
 Walter L. Fisk, Engineers; Lieuts. G. W. S. and S. C. Hazard, 1st Art., and Lieut. D. E. Mann, 4th Cav., have been among officers recently killed at the post.  
 R. J. G. D. Knight has been a recent guest of R. R. Roe at Highland Falls.  
 The following cadets' relatives are among the guests at West Point Hotel: Gen. L. C. Smith and Mrs. R. H. Smith; Mrs. J. Augustin and the Misses Augusta, Miss Charles, Master Cuden and the Misses Mrs. S. S. Paine, Mr. H. T. Duncan, Miss Dunbar, Mrs. Otis Draper and Miss Draper, Mrs. L. F. Brevy, Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Dandy (retired), Mrs. Miss Dandy.

The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy has recorded the events connected with the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the class, held at West Point on June 12, 1894, in a pamphlet just issued. A perusal of the roll of officers shows about 50 present at the business meeting in the cadet chapel on the afternoon of the 12th of June. The senior graduate present was Prof. W. W. Rains, class of '42. The class of '49 was represented by twelve out of the fourteen members of the class who are members of the association. The next year, 1893-'94, is an unusually long list, because of Wm. C. Young, class of '22, who at the time of his death, Dec. 22, 1893, was the oldest living graduate of the Academy, accompanied the account of the list, which is contributed by Geo. S. Greene, class of '23, at present the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy. A large crayon portrait of Mr. Young has been presented to the association by his daughter, Miss Mary L. Young.

The site for the building has been selected by the trustees and approved by the War Department, and a cartographical survey made of it.  
 Mrs. McKim, Mead and White, of New York, have appointed the architects of the Cullum Memorial Hall. The total amount of the bequest for this building is \$250,000. The executors paid into the U. S. treasury in May, 1893, \$162,500 and expected to pay \$50 more during the present month, leaving in their hands \$12,500 to await the action of the courts as to the validity of the state inheritance tax. The govern-

ment has contested the tax before the Surrogate and the matter has gone to the Court of Appeals, New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
 FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Buckboard parties seem to be quite the rage. Several have been seen here on concert nights.  
 Their friends will welcome the return home of Miss Julia Gerlach and Mr. Fred Gerlach.  
 The commanding officer has issued an order forbidding enlisted men to congregate on or near the Fort Snelling bridge, and thereby cause annoyance to those who may visit the post.

Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, who was summoned two weeks ago to appear as a witness before a general court martial here in session, has returned to his station, Fort Pembina, N. Dak.

Messrs. Robt. Hannay and Melville Wilkinson of the post and Mr. Geo. Van Cleave of Minneapolis, left last week with camp equipments for several days' outing at Bush Lake. They were visited by a party of their friends last Sunday.

Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, accompanied by her guest, Miss Carruth, of Boston, left last week to visit her father at Fort Keogh, Mont., where he is in charge of three companies of the 3d Infantry.

Uncertainty still prevails as to the disposition of the command now present at Fort Snelling for the remainder of the summer. If the target practice is to be finished it will be done at Camp Lakeview, Minn.

Ord. Serg. John W. Harper, U. S. A., was discharged last week with an excellent character, having served his country faithfully for thirty years.

Much amusement was furnished a portion of the garrison Thursday evening, immediately after parade there appeared suddenly at the upper post a strange aggregation, which consisted of three men each leading a bear, while a woman had a monkey under her care. When asked to give a performance they stoutly refused until a good-sized collection was taken.

An informal hop of ten numbers was given after the concert Tuesday evening. The programme was partial to the "doux temps" which order of dancing has quite captivated the young people of the post. The music was insinuating. It is understood that the occasion was a formal recognition of the birthday of Miss Mabel Horn, a guest of "the Colonel's daughter," Miss Frances Mason, and all were happy to have such a celebration.

Last week the commanding officer of this post received an order from the headquarters of the Army requiring an immediate report upon the percentage in his command of those who were citizens by law or naturalization, using the term citizen in its technical sense. The census was taken and the result of the investigation was as follows: Of commissioned officers, 97.3-10 per cent. were citizens; non-commissioned officers, 76 per cent.; privates, 60 per cent. The cause of the above order was a request made by the Senate to the Secretary of War, asking that such a report be made from the different regiments of the Army.

On Monday night social life in the garrison assumed a livelier aspect than it has had for some time. The occasion was a merry hop, in which several young people from St. Paul and Minneapolis participated, together with the younger society of the garrison. Although the weather was warm the affair was highly satisfactory, since every element of pleasure necessary for the success of a midsummer hop was present. Owing to the thoughtfulness of the hostesses, ices were freely served throughout the evening. At 11:30 the dancing ceased, and faces which had been radiant with the evening's enjoyment showed visible signs of regret.

Miss Mable Horn, of St. Paul, is a guest of Miss Frances Mason.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Cronin, who have been guests for some time of their parents, Captain and Mrs. J. W. Hannay, will leave for West Point, N. Y., Aug. 2. Lieutenant Cronin is instructor of modern languages at the United States Military Academy.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1894.

DEPT. TEXAS.—The official programme covers the following: Officer in charge—Lieut. John S. Mallory, A. D. C., Inspector of small arms practice; chief range officer—Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; statistical officer—Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; ordnance officer—Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf.; range officer—Lieut. W. H. Sargent, R. Stevens, W. F. Uroto, Matthias Crowley, C. E. Hays, J. H. G. Lazelle and H. L. Laubach. Preliminary practice, Aug. 9, 10 and 11. Competitive firing, Aug. 13, 14 and 15. The competitors are: 5th Infantry—Private Frank M. Laird, Co. F; 18th Inf.—Lieuts. G. D. Moore and J. G. Ord, Serg. Joseph Houston, Co. A, Private Preston Savage, B. Serg. John McCormick, C. Private William Stamm, J. Serg. Carl Thompson, E. Private Wilson Decker, F. Corp. Edward W. Pendleton, G. Private Isbell C. Revis, H; 23d Inf.—Lieuts. F. W. Koppe and H. G. Cole, Corp. Thos. A. Galley, Co. A, 1st Serg. Frank E. Miller, B. Private Alvin E. Pottelger, C. Corp. Wm. Wollen, D. Serg. Robt. Donaldson, E. Private Andrew F. Welton, F. Corp. Carl Zelsig, G. Serg. Christ Miller, H. Distinguished marksmen.—1st Serg. Franklin Rose, Co. A, 18th Inf.; Serg. Jas. M. Noblitt, Co. D, 18th Inf.; Corp. John L. Combs, Co. F, 18th Inf.; Private Garvin C. Taliaferro, band, 23d Inf.

The claims of property owners in Grand Boulevard, Chicago, have been sent to Washington by Major-General Miles. Fifty thousand dollars is the aggregate amount asked by the owners of the properties damaged by the explosion of the artillery caisson on July 16. The board of officers appointed by General Miles, it is said, has recommended the payment of nearly all of the claims in full, except that of Philip Raebler, who paid in loss at \$22,000. The Government officers assessed the damage at \$10,000.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army is having a few sets of the "Ice Combined Military Belt and Garment" manufactured so that an expert trial may be made of it.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will begin at an early day the long-deferred trials of pneumatic dynamite guns at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. It has been informed of the receipt at the proving grounds of one group, or battery, of these guns, consisting of one 8-in. and two 15-in. pieces, including the necessary machinery to fire and handle the guns, carriages and ammunition. The trials would have occurred some days ago had it not been for the bursting of a pipe belonging to the pneumatic arrangement which fires the pieces. The plant of the guns received at the proving grounds comprises a complement of boilers, air compressors, reservoirs and hydraulic pumps, which, under the contract, are required to give capacity for a continuous fire for extreme range of 50 rounds for the first fire (20 rounds from the 8-in. and 30 rounds from the two 15-in. guns), 30 rounds thereafter (10 rounds from the 8-in. and 20 rounds from the two 15-in. guns). The air compressors, to pass the government test, must be capable of giving at least the requisite number of cubic feet capacity per hour at 1,000 lbs. pressure

per square inch and a proportionate volume at a pressure of 2,000 lbs. per square inch. The gun carriages are center-pintle and admit of traversing through 360 degrees and of elevating to plus 35 degrees. They can be trained and elevated by pneumatic, hydraulic or alternately, by electric power, directly under the control of the gunner, and admit also of the same movements by hand power when necessary. The loading apparatus is expected to be of such a character that it will permit of a rate of firing of at least one in three minutes for the 15-in. gun and a projectile charged with 500 lbs. of the explosive, and twice that rate of speed for the same gun and a projectile charged with 100 lbs. of the explosive. One gun of each calibre to be selected by the government, will be subjected to firing tests for range, accuracy of fire, and action of projectile and fuse, as follows: Eight-inch gun, five rounds of shell charged with 50 and five rounds charged with 100 lbs. of explosive gelatine; 15-in. gun, three rounds of shell charged with 50, eight rounds charged with 100, ten rounds charged with 200 and five rounds charged with 500 lbs. of explosive gelatine. The remaining guns will be each fired six proof rounds, for the purpose of testing the uniformity of action of the valve mechanism and other working parts, as well as to verify the rate of rapidity of firing and loading. The contract with the company further stipulates that the 8-in. gun must be capable of projecting shell charged with 100 lbs. of the explosive to all ranges from 100 yds. to 2,000 yds., and shell charged with 50 lbs. of the explosive to all ranges from 100 yds. to 3,200 yds. Each 15-in. gun of 40 calibre length of bore must be capable of projecting shells to the following ranges with the charges of explosives noted:

100 to 3,000 yds., a shell containing 500 lbs. explosive.
100 " 3,550 " " " " 250 " "
100 " 4,500 " " " " 100 " "
100 " 5,500 " " " " 50 " "

The time required to load and fire one shell containing 500 lbs. of the explosive must not exceed three minutes, and ten consecutive rounds of similar shell must be fired within 40 minutes; for a shell containing 200 lbs. of the explosive, one in two minutes and ten consecutive rounds in 27 minutes; smaller charges, one in one and a half minutes and ten rounds in 20 minutes.

Twenty-eight gun forgings, valued at about \$50,000, have just been rejected by the Navy Department. The forgings were manufactured by the Midvale Steel Co. for 8-in. guns, and had it not been for the sharp-eyed inspectors the Navy would have on its hands a number of forged tubes, jackets and hoops which would undoubtedly have seriously impaired the strength of the pieces of which they proved part. The forgings were rejected by the Ordnance Department some little time ago, because of the discovery of a number of fine hair cracks. The company appealed to the Secretary, claiming that the forgings were of the very best quality and that the strength of the material was not impaired by the presence of the cracks. Secretary Herbert appointed a board, consisting of Capt. A. H. McCormick, Lieut.-Comdr. T. C. Eaton and Lieut. Karl Rohrer, to examine into the matter. The report of the board has just been received at the Department. It upholds the decision of the Ordnance Department, and the Midvale Steel Co. will have to supply the government with 28 new gun forgings.

The reports which have been in circulation for some time past in relation to defective Carpenter shells having been accepted by the government are without foundation. An investigation made by the Navy Department into charges of this character showed that the shells were all that could be desired. The charges were preferred by one Wesley H. May, a machinist of Reading, Pa. According to his story the government has been outrageously swindled in its dealings with the Carpenter Steel Co. In speaking about Mr. May's charges, Captain Sampson said: "May worked in the Washington Navy Yard for two or three days, but found no shells that exceeded in irregularity the tolerance allowance of a hundredth of an inch, but was so positive that there was something wrong there that Secretary Herbert gave orders to have all the Carpenter shells on hand (1,200) examined. Up to date about 650 have been examined without finding a single one exceeding the tolerance allowed of irregularity. Being satisfied that the shells were all right, I recommended that the work of examining the shells be discontinued, and Secretary Herbert has approved the recommendation."

The following statement has been issued by the Ordnance Bureau in relation to the caisson explosion which occurred at Chicago: The explosion at Chicago resulted from defective plungers in the base percussion fuses of the 3.2 shell. These plungers are cylinders of brass filled with lead, through which lead a pointed pin is forced by pressure until the point is in the plane of the forward face of the cylinder, while the other end of the pin projects about a quarter of an inch beyond the rear plane of the cylinder. This plunger is placed in a cavity in the fuse plug, which plug is solid at the rear and contains a percussion capsule at the front. So long as the cylinder of the plunger does not move the point cannot strike the percussion capsule. When the gun is fired the lead-filled brass cylinder strains down over the pin, leaving its point exposed. When, after firing, the shell strikes a resisting object, the cylinder and pin fly forward, the point of the pin strikes the percussion capsule and the bursting charge of the shell is ignited. Percussion shells having plungers of this pattern have been in service since 1887. Examination showed that jostling in the chests, coupled probably with the corrosion of the lead, had caused some of the cylinders to jar down, leaving the points of the pins exposed. In this condition, a sudden jolt could have caused an explosion. Everything indicated that the light battery officers had used great care with reference to the packing and transportation of their ammunition, and the defect discovered was one that they could not have been expected to anticipate. The defective fuses were manufactured at Frankford Arsenal in 1886, and the Ordnance Department accepts all responsibility for the disaster. Steps have been taken to immediately remove all the defective fuses issued and to replace them by others containing a plunger operating upon an entirely different principle, and it is believed that such an occurrence will in future be impossible.

D. W. FLAGLER,  
 Brig.-Gen. Chief of Ordnance.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.—The bill repealing the prohibition of enlistment of privates after 10 years' service is now a law.

A READER asks how appointments "at large" are secured to the U. S. Naval Academy? Answer.—By making application to the President of the U. S.

S. E. P.—Will you please inform me when the 23d N. Y. will be vacant for the Naval Academy? Answer.—The 23d New York District will be vacant in June, 1897.

X.—In further answer to last week, General Palmer is secretary of the Astor Society, but owing to his illness, the duties are attended to by Mr. Mark B. Hatch, Assistant Secretary, Register's Office, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

H. D. M.—There is no bill providing for an increase of 50 General Service Clerks. The Army bill, just passed and approved, abolishes the General Service Clerk system, and the clerks at the Headquarters of the Army, and headquarters of departments, are now civilians.

J. R.—So far as known, those men now in service under enlistments of five years, will, at the end of three years service, be entitled to claim three months' furlough and discharge, under the provisions of G. O. 80, of 1890; thus placing such men on the same basis as those who now enlist for three years.

F. W. M. asks when there will be a vacancy at the Naval Academy from the 7th District, Massachusetts; also, where he can get the examinations taken by candidates for admission? Answer.—The 7th Massachusetts District will be vacant in June, 1898. Examination questions are not published by the Department.

NAVY.—1. Am I correct in saying that some of the vessels have come up to or exceeded their trial trip records? 2. Do not vessels draw contract draught on their official trials? Answers.—1. The Yorktown, September, 1889; the Boston, September, 1889, exceeded their trial trip records. 2. Yes; contract draught is much less than that in actual service.

W. L. M.—1. Can a boy, aged between 17 and 18, enlist as an apprentice in the Navy? 2. Will the U. S. S. Michigan enlist apprentices when it gets to Chicago? 3. When will it arrive at Chicago? 4. What chance has an apprentice to advance beyond the rating of a petty officer? Answers.—1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. He can become a gunner or boatswain.

J. I. V.—To advise a man in the matter of what may either be the success or mistake of his life is a difficult matter, but with your present education and military experience we should think that if you enlist you would experience no difficulty in rising to a commission in a few years, contingent, of course, upon good behavior and close attention to duty, no matter how irksome or unusual.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: Does the Lincoln order, issued in November, 1862, concerning the performance of duty by enlisted men, refer only to enlisted men? Is this order violated by having troop and retreat parade every Sunday at West Point, or are the members of the corps of cadets exempted from this order? Answer.—President Lincoln's order of Nov. 16, 1862, enjoined the "orderly observance of the Sabbath Day by the officers and men of the military and naval service," and further on he mentioned certain things as requiring that "Sunday labor in the Army be directed to be reduced to the measure of strict necessity." But the order was not designed to do away with military ceremonies entirely on Sunday, but to check a growing habit in the services to treat Sunday in all military particulars just the same as any other day.

## TRIAL OF THE MINNEAPOLIS.

There were present Commo. T. O. Selfridge, president; Capt. P. H. Cooper, Comdr. F. A. Cook and R. B. Bradford; Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, members, and Lieut.-Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, recorder. Ch. Engr. A. W. Morley and Lieut.-Comdr. U. Seiber, members, were absent, having been directed to take passage in the Minneapolis to and from Boston. Also reported at the same time Lieut.-Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Lieut. A. Gleeves, J. H. Gibbons, J. C. Drake and Ensign Philip Andrews, detailed to assist the Board in the performance of its specified duties.

The Board reports among other things, that all the arrangements and instructions of the Board were carried out without any hitch or misunderstanding, and that this is greatly due to the seal and efficiency of the officers and commanders of vessels detailed for the different duties.

Advantage was taken of the stay of the Minneapolis off Boston to make a careful inspection of the hull and machinery by the Board. The Board would recommend a second inspection when the ship is cleared and clean, and before her preliminary acceptance.

The Board reports, among other things, that all the ventilating pipes running directly from the steam steering engine-room to the upper deck, and that there should be a fire hose connection in both the forward and after torpedo manipulating rooms.

The Minneapolis passed the first station on her trial run at 9 h. 44 min. 14.46 sec., and completed the first run at 11 h. 39 min. 32.92 sec. At 11 h. 58 min. 06.06 sec. she crossed the line in the run south, and finished at A. 1 h. 51 min. 50.48 sec., having made the run of 87.936 knots in 3 h. 49 min. 02.23 sec. The tidal correction to be added amounts to 0.14139 knot, which gives the mean official time of the Minneapolis at 23.073 knots per hour. The wind was light and variable, the sea smooth, the marks easily distinguishable, and all the conditions were very favorable to high speed.

The performance of the machinery, including the engines, boilers and auxiliaries, was highly satisfactory. The boilers performed well under forced draft and showed no evidence of priming. The collective indicated horsepower of the main engines during the trial run was 20,366.23; that of all the machinery in use was 20,812.28. The total weight of the machinery, including the water in the boilers and condensers, and spare parts on board, was 1,961.8 tons.

The time taken to put the rudder from hard-a-port to nearly hard-a-starboard at a maximum speed of about 20 knots was 40 seconds, and 50 seconds to hard-a-starboard; during the experiment the engines slowed quickly to 110 turns or less. The experiment was tried a number of times when the engines were making less than 100 turns, and the time from putting hard over to hard over varied from 78 seconds down to 20 seconds. It would seem that by the reducing valve, the specification that requires the helm to be put hard over from port to starboard cannot be filled.

The tactical diameter ascertained by Lieutenant-Commander Seiber on the return to Philadelphia was approximately 800 yards, and it is safe to say the Minneapolis will turn through 16 points in 2 minutes 30 seconds, and within five or six times her length. The ship grounded twice on July 6. She was aground 17 minutes. On July 18 she was aground 11 minutes. In both cases the ship was moving slowly and the bottom was soft mud. Finally, as the result of the careful examination of the ship, her hull, machinery and appurtenances, the Board would report: That the Minneapolis is sufficiently strong to carry her armament, equipment, coal, stores and machinery indicated in the plans and specifications, so far as the Board has had the opportunity of ascertaining; but as the armament, equipment and stores were not on board, and only a portion of the coal, and as the ship has never been exposed to a heavy sea, it was not possible to fully answer this inquiry.

That the hull, fittings, and equipment (so far as the work has been completed) and the machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances of the vessel, are strong and well built, and in strict conformity with the contract, drawings, plans and specifications, with the exception of the steam steering gear, which lacked the power to put the helm over in the period called for by the specifications. That the vessel is not in all respects complete and ready for delivery. Although the Minneapolis was sufficiently advanced to meet the requirements of a speed trial, the Board calls the attention of the Department to her generally incomplete condition for service, a state not dissimilar to that of most of the other vessels constructed for the Government, and a practice which entails increased expense and inconveniences and loss of time before putting the ships into commission. The Board suggests that hereafter no vessel be allowed to have her speed trial until completely fitted in all respects, according to the specifications, excepting the armament, movable interior fittings and a final coat of paint inside and out. That the mean speed of the ship for the two runs over the course, under forced draft, with average air pressure from 9 inch to 1 inch (nine-tenths to an inch), carefully calculated and corrected for tidal currents, was at the rate of 23 knots and 73 thousandths (23.073). As far as it could be observed from its brief experience with the Minneapolis, the ship is believed to possess the qualities of staunchness, seaworthiness and handiness in an eminent degree. That the great speed obtained in the Minneapolis, with the fact that the tremendous strain entailed resulted in no breakages or mishaps, reflects the greatest credit upon the designers and the builders of her hull and engines.

## ARMOR FOR THE OREGON.

## REPORT OF THE TRIAL BOARD.

Round 1.—Charge 253 lbs.; striking velocity, 1,410 ft.-sec.; striking energy, 11,728 ft.-tons, or 345 ft.-tons per ton of plate. Ratio of energy to that necessary to just perforate wrought iron of same thickness. 1.1. Carpenter A. P. shell No. 35, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened 2 1/2 inches below bourrelet, struck plate 56 inches from right edge, which was the bottom end of the ingot; 51 inches from bottom of plate, practically normally; penetrated about 15 inches; rebounded about 70 feet to the front. The point and surface of ogival as far as shoulder were fused off, and remained welded in impact, leaving a twisted and fused appearance to remaining part of ogive. Projectile uncracked, but shortened about 1.5 inches, and increased in diameter 0.47 inch at 11 inches from base. Diameter of shot hole 11 inches; fairly smooth, with the exception of a few portions of ogive of shell welded into hole. A regular ring of same thickness, 1.5 inches and 24 inches long was raised about impact. In this bulge there were about forty radial or bulge cracks 3 inches to 6 inches long. This bulge was scaled off about one-third way around on lower edge, 5 inches from edge of shot hole; and there were a few similar flakes on upper side. There were no cracks developed in plate. Shot hole quite hot, with bluish tint. No armor bolts broken. Plate and backing sprung to the front 1 inch, and set bodily to the right 2 inches. Bolts in structure sound. (Duplicate copies of photograph No. 288, with this impact marked No. 1, and showing the projectile, are forwarded herewith.)

Round 2.—Charge 396 lbs.; striking velocity, 1,858 ft.-sec.; striking energy, 20,346 ft.-tons, or 600 ft.-tons per ton of plate. Ratio of energy to that necessary to just perforate wrought iron of same thickness. 1.1. Wheeler-Sterling A. P. projectile No. 28, lot 1, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened 2 inches below bourrelet, struck plate practically normally, 64 inches from left edge, 37 inches from impact No. 1, 53 inches from bottom, and about 14 inches to the right of the center of the vertical soft strip; penetrated plate, backing, 18 inches of oak upright; glanced from 16 inches on and struck up through face of plate, and was covered on the hill, about 100 yards in rear of plate. Projectile was in somewhat similar condition to projectile of previous round, more of the point being broken off, but the shell was not very much swelled. The ogival was scored by hard edges of hole, and two large cracks filled with fused metal ran spirally over shoulder of ogival down to the body. The body was also very much scored from bourrelet down to near the middle, and increased in diameter 0.25 inch. Small pieces of metal were clipped out just below bourrelet. Diameter of hole in plate 12.1 inches. Surface scored and fused near mouth. Back bulge badly broken, with a piece lying in the shot hole. Front bulge, 1.5 inches high, 30 inches in diameter, with 27 radial cracks in it, similar to that of impact No. 1. The plate was heated and cracked, but uncracked. Plate and backing set back 1 inch and to the left 1 inch. Two tie bolts cracked away. Structure and bolts sound. (Duplicate copies of photograph No. 289, with this impact marked No. 2, and showing projectile, are forwarded herewith.)

Round 3.—Fired July 13, 1894. Same charge, striking velocity and striking energy, etc., as in second round. Carpenter A. P. shell No. 68, lot 4, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened 2 1/2 inches below bourrelet, struck plate in the upper right hand corner, 29 inches from top, 33 inches from right edge and about 18 inches to the left of the right hand vertical soft strip, 24 inches above normal line, at an angle of about 7.5 degrees with the normal at point of impact. Projectile remained in plate, on out about 10 inches from face of plate, giving an estimated penetration of about 20 inches. The shell was very much swelled and cracked, measuring about 13.6 inches in diameter at edges of impact; bulge about 34 inches in diameter, and from 1 inch to 1.4 inches high (higher on upper side of impact) with radial cracks similar to those of former impact. These cracks were from 2 inches to 3 inches long on outer side, and from 3 inches long on lower side of plate. The plate was cracked through from impact to top, crack measuring 1 inch wide on face at upper edge of plate, and 1/2 inch at the back. Another crack opened from this impact to impact of No. 1; several of the bulge cracks of impact No. 1 were further increased in length, but appeared to be badly healed. Plate and backing were moved bodily 10 inches to the right; right edge forced back 3 inches and left edge forward 4 inches. One vertical post of the target structure was shattered by the shock. The oak sill piece under the bottom of the plate was thrown to the front, and the whole plate inclined back about 2 degrees from its original position. (Duplicate photographs No. 290 with this impact marked No. 3, are forwarded herewith.)

Round 4.—Fired July 23, 1894. This plate was replaced directly in front of Indiana's plate, and supported against it by oak blocking; the Indiana's plate itself being also supported in a similar manner, and tied in to the target structure, the 17-inch plate being tied in by tie-bolts at the top over the 18-inch plate, and also tied to 3 inches below the proposed point of impact, and being normal to the line of fire.

New distance of muzzle of gun to plate, 380 feet; charge used, 376 lbs., W. S. I., giving the same striking velocity, striking energy, etc., as in last two rounds. Carpenter 12-inch A. P. projectile, No. 53, lot 2, of normal weight and dimensions, hardened 4 1/2 inches below bourrelet, struck plate normally, 29 1/2 inches from right edge, 50 inches from bottom of plate, and 28 inches from impact No. 1; broke up, ogival, bottom, lot and upper part of body remaining in impact, welded in plate; but cracked, distorted, and very much swelled; the core of projectile being 3.7 inches in from face of plate. Estimated penetration, if point was not destroyed, about 19 inches; diameter of shell in the impact, 16 inches. In penetrating the shell turned a little to the right. Two through cracks opened out

from this impact—one from 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch wide to bottom of plate; the other 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch wide running to left and upwards, tangent to impact 1, and joining crack from impact 3 to impact 1. The bulge cracks already existing about impact 1 opened out still further, one extending 26 inches from impact 3 and the other 15 inches. The cracks made by impact 3 opened out to 2 inches at top of plate. The backing was injured.

In view of the facts of the results of the last two shots, we have to recommend the acceptance of Group 15, Carnegie Steel Company, which this plate represents.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Bancroft reached here on Sunday, Aug. 7, 1894, on board the second detail of cadets from the Monongahela and the cadet engineers. The Bancroft reached Hampton Roads on the same day as the Monongahela, Aug. 3.

Lieutenants Knight and Glennon, who are on the Monongahela, spent Sunday with their families in Annapolis.

Mrs. Commander Chester is spending a few days at Old Point Comfort.

Cadet D. W. Todd, first class, has been transferred from the Monongahela to the hospital, on account of a sore ankle.

Cadet E. H. Watson, first class, has been granted leave until Oct. 1.

The Monongahela will leave Hampton Roads Aug. 8, and will remain at sea until Aug. 17. Mail for the Monongahela should be addressed to Fortress Monroe, Va.

Cadet Grant Green, third class, has been granted leave until Aug. 17.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## New York State Camp.

The 14th Regiment was in camp from July 28 to Aug. 4, and the command at once settled down to work. As in the case of other organizations, the work of the regiment improved as the time advanced.

The permanent squad system was not carried out as should have been, according to par. 156, but invariably the companies would fall in in single rank, but towards the end of the week this was remedied. The guard duty was exceptionally good, and the guard mounting ceremonies were very fair. The calls of sentries were given clear and distinct, and, with few exceptions, the men always came to a port arms when calling. At night the sentries were alert. The camp was quiet and orderly.

The platoon and company extended order showed a thorough schooling. The battalion drills in close order were well executed. Colonel Merriam and Captain Hardin found their work of correcting errors an easy task. The men themselves seemed to be made of a hardy material, for, in spite of the heat that generally prevailed during those battalion drills, the percentage of men being affected by the same was small. The battalion extended order drills, while not up to the high standard of the battalion in closed order, was, under the circumstances satisfactory. While on the march and forming for attack, in line of sections, squads or skirmishers, the advancing was done very creditably. Distances between men being well retained. The alignments as a rule were equally good. The firing was not up to the remainder of the drill. In loading many of the movements were cruelly slighted. The charges were fairly well executed. A detail of twelve men from the Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade, Captain Leigh, worked hard during the week, experimenting with torches, trying different kinds of oils and wicks. There were daily lectures on telegraph and telephone uses. The making of electric batteries and the construction and operation of telegraph and telephone lines were explained. To test the practical knowledge of the men, wires were cut, and the breaks located. The sole purpose in sending the detail to camp this season was to test the use of the new instruments with which they were recently provided by the state. Among these instruments are a sextant, a prismatic compass, a barometer, and a hand level. A signal tower was made of trees cut and trimmed and lashed together with ropes.

Capt. Henry C. Lyon, Co. A, 4th Regt., was detailed to assist Capt. W. L. Garcia, of Co. D, as the latter has not a single officer to assist him. 1st Lieut. and Supernumerary Louis L. Coudert was detailed to command Co. A, owing to Capt. W. C. Noble being temporary battalion commander. For the first time in six years the 3d Gatling Battery, Captain Rasquin, has been in State camp in a body. The principal men were executed in the school of the battery, mounted, and saber drill. At first the movements were rather poor, but improved rapidly, and to almost perfection. Captain Rasquin carefully drilled his men in close and extended intervals, loading and firing of Gatling guns, changing direction, eschelon movements, and others. Application was made to be allowed to use ball cartridges in the guns in practice, but the request was denied.

The latter part of the week standing gun drills were held. The work of this corps was excellent. The firing of the reveille and retreat was always regular and well timed. The guard mounting ceremonies of the battery was also well done each day.

## ENCAMPMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

The 1st and 2d Batteries of New York, together with Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, which went on practice march to camp, arriving there Sunday, Aug. 6, have experienced great benefit from their tour of duty. Officers and men entered heartily into their duties, and fully realized that they were out for work. Batteries and stable drills were held in the morning and afternoon in the afternoon. The 1st Battery, Captain Wendell, had six officers and 80 men present, including servants, and the 2d Battery, Captain Wilcox, four officers and 60 men. To better supervise the work of each of the above batteries, Battery K was quartered between them in camp. The horses of the 1st and 2d Batteries lacked the training of those of the regulars, but were quickly broken in and kept well in hand by their drivers, who showed commendable skill. The drills showed marked improvement daily, and the presence of Battery K proved a valuable object lesson, and towards the end of the week the work of the batteries was well-nigh perfect. On the afternoon of Aug. 8 Adjutant-General Porter reviewed the battalions having on his staff Colonel Merriam and Lieutenants Hardin, U. S. A., and Captain Thurston, 22d Regiment. The battalion made a most excellent appearance, marching past at a walk, trot and a gallop. The drivers showed praiseworthy skill in handling their horses, and the distances were well maintained. The entire company being a handsome piece of work. Following the review Battery K, under Captain Dillenbach, gave an exhibition battery drill that fairly carried away the onlookers; the drill being a perfect exhibition of movements executed at a gallop showing rare skill in execution. The 1st Battery left camp on the return march on Aug. 9, camping at Sing Sing the evening of the same day, and at Van Cortlandt Park the evening of Aug. 10. It was due at its armory on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 11. The 2d Battery was to leave camp Friday, Aug. 10, to arrive at its armory on Sunday, Aug. 12. From Aug. 11 to 18 the 5th Battery, Syracuse, Captain Hayes, and the 6th Battery of Baltimore, Captain Olmstead, will be on duty. Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, remaining in camp during their tour.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## 45TH SEPARATE CO., N. G., S. N. Y.

The 45th Separate Co., of Oswego, recently called out to suppress rioters and protect the property of the Standard Oil Company, made a very creditable record. It was 10 p. m. when the captain received the order from the sheriff calling for the company, and in just one hour the threatened property was in possession of the military. As soon as 30 men assembled, they were sent under command of 1st Lieutenant Tift to the scene of the disturbance. The balance of the men were taken to the yards at midnight. The company was on duty six days, restored order and protected the yards and workmen. The plant under guard covers 11 acres, and is worth about \$800,000. During the six days there was an average daily attendance of 88 men. The company cooked its own rations and the men were well fed at an average cost of 43 1/4 cents per man per day, including one extra meal at night. The Standard Oil people were so well pleased with the behavior and efficiency of the company that General Manager Wheeler sent Captain Hall a check for \$300 to be used on the company's armory, and gave 15 members who were employees of the Standard Oil concern \$10 each. They also furnished employment to every member of the company who wanted it. The company has already been paid by the county for the service; the pay roll amounting to \$900 and the total expense, \$1,250.

## IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. No. 16, State of Iowa, A. G. O.

Des Moines, July 30, 1894.

I. To suppress disorder resulting from the movement of so-called industrial armies, striking coal miners and railroad employees, three calls were made upon the Commander-in-Chief for services of the Iowa National Guard between April 13 and July 4 of the current year.

II. In response to these calls companies from all four regiments composing the organization were at different times suddenly called into the field to perform the difficult and delicate duty of repressing the riotous and lawless elements, and maintaining the peace between citizens of our own State. By the numbers, enthusiasm and promptness with which every company responded to this call, by the prompt and cheerful obedience to all orders, by the soldierly conduct of officers and men, and by the intelligent, efficient, and dignified manner in which the duty, on every occasion, has been performed, the Iowa National Guard has confirmed the faith of its friends, demonstrated the wisdom of making necessary appropriations of the public money for its proper support, established itself in the confidence, and excited the admiration, of all law and liberty loving citizens of the State.

III. The Commander-in-Chief most heartily congratulates the people of Iowa on the efficient and soldierly qualities of its military organization and desires to express to all officers and soldiers, who were on duty during the recent disturbance, his hearty appreciation of the prompt, efficient, and soldierly manner in which all duty was performed.

IV. Regimental commanders are directed to publish this order at one parade of their regiment during their tour of camp duty.

By command of Governor Jackson:

JOHN H. PRIME, Adjt.-Gen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Ronceverte, W. Va., Aug. 8, 1894.

The West Virginia National Guard was camp at Martinsburg from July 28 to 31, inclusive. Revellie was sounded at 5 a. m.; sick call, 5:30; breakfast, 5:45; 1st Sergeants' call, 6:15 a. m.; battalion drill, 7; recall, 8:30; guard mount, 9; company drill, 10 to 11; non-commissioned officers' school, 11 to 12; dinner, 12; squad drill, 1 to 2 p. m.; commissioned officers' school, 2:30 to 3:30; fatigue call, 4; parade, 6:30; supper immediately after parade; tattoo, 9:30; taps, 10 p. m. Roll call was called at reveille and tattoo, and at each drill. Ration requisitions were made out for each 24 hours by number of men shown at reveille roll call, for number of rations needed and not for separate items as formerly. The rations were pared pretty close as to quantity, and no butter was issued to enlisted men. Some complaint was made about meat spoiling owing to ice being issued so late, but as a general thing rations were in the main satisfactory. It was generally late before rations were issued from brigade commissary, and once or twice companies did not get theirs from brigade commissary until nearly 12 o'clock. Each company took their own cooks and waiters, hired at \$2 and \$1.50, respectively, and had their own kitchens and mess. Buzzsaw patent stoves and a supply of tinware had been issued to each company last year at Camp Kenna and taken home with them. After two years' experience each of regimental and company messes, the almost unanimous opinion was in favor of the latter. The State this year brought a complete outfit of tents, and each company brought home their tents. They are 8 x 10 wall tents of 10-oz. duck, with flies, and three extra flies for mess tents. All the companies showed marked improvement in drill, and the general discipline was good. The Governor's review on the 31st was about the best of any of the four encampments. Battalion movements were executed much more promptly than in the past, and with much less explanation on the ground. Guard duty was pretty effectively performed, but sentinels did not show much improvement in exact technical knowledge of their duties. The squad drills in extended order showed a lack of proper instruction at home stations; many of the companies were small and guard duty and special details cut down the number so that they should have been doubled up

for extended order drill. There were no drills in extended order by battalion. The heat was excessive, and water facilities poor, but it was issued liberally and the general health of the command was good. Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, of the 1st Cavalry, was U. S. A. instructor, and by his gentlemanly way of correcting errors and making suggestions, became very popular with all. The inspections by brigade inspector were very satisfactory, and on the whole Camp J. B. Jackson was about the most successful ever held in the State.

## The Naval Militia.

Since the recent enactment of the law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan unserviceable vessels to the States for the use of the Naval Militia, the Navy Department has been inspecting its list of old hulks, with a view to carrying out the provisions of the act referred to. It has already given permission to New York to use the New Hampshire; Pennsylvania, the St. Louis; Massachusetts, the Passaic; Maryland, the Wyandotte, and North Carolina, the Nantuxet. These ships will not be removed from the different States for some time at least; perhaps not for years. Only the San Diego branch of the California Militia will go to sea this year. They will take passage on the Monterey during the fall.

CONNECTICUT.—Adjutant-General Bradley announces that the 1st Division, Naval Militia, Connecticut N. G., will report to Capt. John R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. Atlanta, at New Haven, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for a cruise on said ship of six days, for drill and instruction. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence for the officers and seamen on the cruise.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago battalion was inspected Aug. 4 by Col. Hugh Bayle and Lieut.-Col. Leroy T. Stewart. The exercises consisted of a land drill in which the battalion was made into one division of artillery with two rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, commanded by Lieutenant Allen and three divisions of infantry, commanded by Lieutenants Robinson and Devoile. Then the battalion was divided into two bodies, one of whom attacked and the other defended the Illinois. After the manoeuvres Colonel Bayle inspected the Illinois from stem to stern and found everything in ship-shape form. The officers in charge of the battalion during the inspection were Comdr. B. M. Shaffner, Lieuts. H. A. Allen, W. M. Robinson, Arthur Devoile, and F. H. Kochersperger, all graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, embracing the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia battalions, went on board the U. S. S. New York for three days' instruction on Aug. 8. The battalions were taken down the Delaware and out on the open sea, where the time was spent in drills and target practice, the vessel returning to the breakerwater to anchor each night. Each member of the militia when he embarked on board the New York received a number indicating the mess, gun and boat's crew he belonged to, these numbers being a duplicate of the numbers of the regular crew, among which the members of the militia were placed in accordance with their numbers, following the regular sailors in the discharge of their duties.

NEW YORK.—Those of the New York naval militia which formed the crew of the San Francisco contemplate giving the regular crew of that ship a silver smoking lamp. The only objection raised to this gift, is the fear that the article in question seems a trifle sifter for the wardroom, and will ultimately find its way there. The naval militia on board the New York have presented each officer in the wardroom of that cruiser with a pair of gold sleeve buttons, the junior officers getting silver ones.

## Coming Events.

Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.

Aug. 11 to 19.—Camp of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.

Aug. 12 to 17.—Annual encampment of Vermont National Guard.

Aug. 13 to 17.—Camp of Maine National Guard.

Aug. 13 to 18.—Camp of 1st Regt. Massachusetts V. M. at Fort Warren, Mass.

Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.—Annual shooting competition Penn. N. G. at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 15th New York at armory, Nov. 14 to 20.—Fair of 29d N. Y. at new armory.

## Various.

The brigade of Vermont National Guard, will go into camp at Brattleboro from Aug. 13 to 18, and the encampment will be known as Camp Governor Holbrook.

Co. G, 71st N. Y., on Aug. 13, will hold an election for second lieutenant; the only candidate being Corp. Blecker of Co. K, 7th N. Y.

It is now thought to be unlikely that the entire State force of New York will be mobilized next month, on account of the great expense, but it is pretty definitely settled that a portion of the force will be ordered out, and possibly for two or three days, and there seems to be a well defined rumor that Van Cortlandt Park may be selected for the manoeuvres, which may also include a review by Governor Flower. It is regretted that the entire force cannot be brought into the field as contemplated by General Headquarters, as the assembling and drill of such a force would prove a valuable lesson.

The designs for a long service medal for the National Guard of New York to be presented by the State, are now in the hands of Adjutant-General Porter. They

are very artistic and appropriate, and are to be awarded for 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 years' service. A design for a medal for valor was also submitted by the committee, and will probably be adopted. The committee charged with the selection of designs were Colonel Greene, 71st Regiment; Maj. Chauncey, 8th Battalion, and Captain Conover, 7th Regiment.

The design which meets with the unanimous approval of all the officers who have seen it is that submitted by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and this design is of rare artistic merit, as well as a most appropriate and beautiful emblem for the purpose for which it was designed. In the coat of arms of the state are embodied as resting upon the National Guard represented by the insignia of the different arms of the service; these include the cavalry, artillery, infantry, naval militia and Signal Corps emblems artistically shown, and the design is of rare conception, and superior to any other submitted. The officers who have so highly indorsed the design of Messrs. Tiffany are not confined to any particular command but represent many organizations.

Brigadier-General Curry, commander of the National Guard of Washington, says a despatch from Tacoma July 30, has knocked out Commissary Tom Box, of the 1st Cavalry Battalion, in a hand-to-hand encounter. When the fight began Curry was talking to Adjutant-General O'Brien at the State Capitol at Olympia, and was examining a new rifle. He tried to strike Box with it because Box called him a liar. O'Brien secured the rifle, and Box told Curry to look out or he would hurt him, even if he was an old man. Curry responded with a blow in Box's face. Then he threw off his coat and tried another round in his shirt sleeves. Box edged away, and Curry chased him to the head of the stairs with his walking stick. The fight was the result of an old difficulty. Box had been reduced to the ranks. Box is a very much larger man than the white-haired general.

The State and Brigade matches of the National Guard of New York will be shot at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 13, and the Governor's match on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A despatch from Albany, Aug. 7, says: Adjutant-General Porter stated that the affairs of the 69th Battalion were in charge of General Fitzgerald, and any question as to its reconstruction as a regiment would necessarily be passed upon by him.

Co. B, 9th N. Y., Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins, will go into camp at Van Cortlandt Park, on Saturday, Sept. 1, remaining until Monday morning, at 12:01 o'clock, when it will break camp and take up a march or reconnaissance. At the same time the 11th Sep. Co., of Mount Vernon, Capt. E. J. Kindler, will start from its armory, in Mount Vernon.

Information received from official sources, it is said, shows that General Plume of New Jersey is seriously considering a reorganization of the 2d Brigade. It is said that General Sewell himself is favorable to some change, as are a majority of his staff. The matter will no doubt come up in the near future in some meeting of the State Military Board.

According to a despatch from Denver, Colo., Aug. 7, Joseph R. Wilson, the El Paso county deputy sheriff has made a full confession in relation to the tarring and feathering of Adjutant-General Tarsney, of Colorado, and has also given the names of all of the men connected with the outrage. He confirmed the story, it is said, that a murderer from the El Paso county jail was allowed to help put tar and feathers on the Adjutant-General. Every detail of the affair, it is reported, is now in possession of the Denver officers, and the offenders will ultimately be brought to justice. Wilson's confession shows that the crime was committed by the political enemies of General Tarsney, and that the criminals were not the outlaws of the Bull Hill armory, but men of higher standing in the community. According to Wilson's story, the men engaged in the disgraceful enterprise were Sheriff Bowers, his deputy sheriff, Robert Mulren, Captain Saxton, of Troop A, Serg. William Bullen, of Troop A; Deputy Sheriff J. R. Wilson, Deputy Quackenboss, Sherman Crumley, Walter Crumley, "Shorty" Allen, Smith Shellenbarger and perhaps one or two others, including a woman.

The last of the National Guard companies of Illinois were on Aug. 7 ordered home from further duty in connection with the recent strike. Three companies of the 1st Regiment of Chicago, who had been left on duty at Pullman and its vicinity, and four companies of the 2d Regiment, also of Chicago, who were on guard at the stock yards, broke camp Aug. 7. The places of the militiamen were taken by policemen, who patrolled the railroad crossings and stood guard outside the car shops and packing houses. The withdrawal of the troops was followed by several vicious attacks on workmen.

## REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF THE WORLD.

The biennial encampment of the Supreme Lodge and grand encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the world will be held at the National Capital August 27 to September 5.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates from all points on its lines east of the Ohio River. August 23 to 28, inclusive, valid for return trip until September 6; a further extension of time to September 15 can be secured, provided the ticket is deposited with the joint agent at Washington, D. C., on or before September 6.

The rate from Philadelphia will be \$4, Pittsburgh \$8, Cumberland \$4.55, and correspondingly low rates from all other stations.

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High Class French, Crepon Travers,

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\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, reduced from \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

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Those prices mean reductions of 40 per cent.

New importations of Silk Striped and Figured French Challies, 75c. and \$1.

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## THE EMPEROR TO HIS TROOPS.

The Emperor William is now titular commander of seventeen regiments—eleven German, two Austro-Hungarian, two Russian, one Portuguese and one English. He is also Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet, an Honorary Admiral of the Danish Fleet and a la suite of the Swedish and Norwegian Fleets. His third son has just entered the Navy, and in the address which the Emperor delivered at Kiel on the occasion, he said: "By Imperial rescript I have to-day enrolled my son, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in the German Navy. His name shows that he was destined from his birth to the hardy life of a sailor. His entrance to-day into the Navy is a symbolical act with a threefold meaning. It teaches him that every Prussian Prince, as soon as he is ten years old, must understand that his whole energies have to be devoted to the service of the Fatherland; secondly, it is a proof of my own affection for the Navy; and, lastly, it is a sign of the confidence I place in the Navy. The history of the Navy is yet young. It has not yet been granted the laurels of victory in battle, but whenever it has shown itself it has done credit to Germany. The month in which Prince Adalbert joins the naval service is full of great memories for the history of the Fatherland. Stirring names recall splendid traditions. I need only remind you of Hohenfriedberg and Waterloo, where Prussian and British soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy. And who will not, in this month of June more especially, remember the Emperor Frederick, to whom it was also granted to wield the German sword with such glorious results? Your task is to keep your steel whetted, so that if ever—which God forbid—the time should come for me to call upon you, you should acquit yourselves, not only honorably, but gloriously."

The oldest living soldier is said to be Nicolas De Savin, who has just celebrated his 126th birthday, and who was born in Paris on April 17, 1768, and in 1798 enlisted in the army formed at Havre by Napoleon for an expedition against the English. He is now living in Russia, and when asked recently how he accounted for his extraordinary age and vigor, he replied in the following Latin lines, which must warm the hearts of the virtuous and temperate:

Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et aluit.  
Abstulit venere et vino.

Thomas Bird, a farmer living in the southern part of Lawrence County, Indiana, found in his wheat field recently a silver medal presented to Gen. William Henry Harrison for his bravery and gallantry in suppressing the Indian uprising in 1811. General Harrison and his army marched through this part of the State, camping near the present farmhouse of Mr. Bird.

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## GOOD RESOLUTIONS A LA MILITAIRE.

When first I enlisted I made up a plan,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
I reckon I'll try and I'll see if I can,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
Keep clear of the vices of other young men,  
And out of the trouble that soldiers get in,  
And thereby the praise of my officers win,  
Says I to myself, says I.  
I'll never go down to the city at night,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
But stay in the post with the greatest delight,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
I'll nip in the bud every impulse of evil,  
Be always most dutiful, modest and civil,  
And never tell anyone go to the devil,  
Says I to myself, says I.  
Belt, buttons and rifle will glitter like glass,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
I'll never miss drill, or stay over my pass,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
Tobacco is vile, so the weed I'll eschew,  
I'll pay up my debts on the day they are due,  
And every Sunday be seen in my pew,  
Says I to myself, says I.  
I've noticed that soldiers are painfully prone,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
To gamble and drink till their pay is all gone,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
But I will not be such a prodigal loon,  
Nor blow about Jackson, Corbett, or Muldoon—  
Even whistle the air of a Bowery tune!  
Says I to myself, says I.  
Theatres are wicked, the ministers say,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
And dancing leads innocent people astray,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
I never will handle a cue or a card,  
Say curses, kiss nurses, write verses (that's hard!)  
Or get in the mill for misconduct on guard,  
Says I to myself, says I.  
"Beware of the vidders," quoth old Mr. Weller,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
But that's not enough, so be cautious, old feller,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
Of the damsels who bloom with the flowers of the spring,  
But, psah! 'tis absurd to consider the thing—  
No chippie will ever get me on a string!  
Says I to myself, says I.  
The demon of liquor—oh, just wait and see!  
Says I to myself, says I,  
The mauling he'll get, if he fools around me,  
Says I to myself, says I,  
For all a chap wants is a countenance bold  
And good resolutions which, I have been told,  
Knocks spots out of Keeley's bi-chloride of gold!  
Says I to myself, says I.

Twelve Months Later.  
(Pianissimo.)

Oh! what an egregious ass you have been!  
I say to myself, and sigh,  
With your "good resolutions" and sanctified mien!  
I murmur, and fain would die,  
Just think, for a year of the life you have led,  
Go hide your diminished and desolate head!  
And send Meplatopheles here in your stead  
You thundering fraud! Oh, my:

—PRIVATE STOKES, Bat. G, 1st Artillery.

The annual rifle meeting at Bisley has just come off with its usual programme. Scotland won the Elcho Challenge Shield.

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## BIRTHS.

HEMPPEL.—At El Paso, Tex., June 18, to the wife of St. F. Hempel, late First Sergeant, Troop I, Cavalry, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

GETTY—CHANDLER.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1, 1894, Mr. William S. Getty, son of Gen. G. W. Getty and brother of Lieut. R. N. Getty, U. S. Army, to Miss B. Z. Chandler.

## DIED.

BROWN.—At Torresdale, Pa., Aug. 2, 1894, Maj. W. R. Brown, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

EARLY.—At Lockhart, Tex., July 28, 1894, Dr. J. Early, cousin of the late Gen. Jubal A. Early.

LOCKWOOD.—At Newcastle, Del., July 29, 1894, Mrs. Anna Booth Lockwood, wife of Professor Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. Navy, retired.

PAULDING.—At Newark, N. J., July 27, 1894, aged 91 years, Mrs. Susan Paulding, widow of Caleb Paulding, and mother of the late Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. Navy.

PLEASANTON.—At Chestnut Grove, near Overbrook, Pa., Aug. 1, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth Pleasanton, widow of Gen. Augustus J. Pleasanton, who died July 26, 1894.

SWIFT.—At Germantown, Pa., Aug. 4, 1894, of diphtheria, when nearly 12 years old, Jennie Ransom, youngest child of Lieut.-Comdr. and Grace V. Swift and granddaughter of the late Commo. Geo. M. Ransom, Interment in Germantown.

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**U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,** 2238 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 27, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing four miles or less of the Eastern Section of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal between Mile 0 and Mile 4, near Bureau Junction, Ill., and for excavating the lock pits and constructing the foundations for four locks, will be received here until 12 noon, central time, August 27, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application here, or to Asst. Engr. JAMES C. LONG, Rock Island, Ill. W. L. MARSHALL, Captain, Corps of Engineers.

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